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MAINE AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

1983-84

MAINE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
FOOD AND RURAL RESOURCES
STEWART N. SMITH, COMMISSIONER

in cooperation with

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
JOHN R. BLOCK, SECRETARY

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WILLIAM E. KIBLER, ADMINISTRATOR

Compiled by

NEW ENGLAND CROP AND LIVESTOCK
REPORTING SERVICE
6 LOUDON ROAD
CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE 03301
(603) 224 - 9639

CHARLES W. HAMMOND
AGRICULTURAL STATISTICIAN IN CHARGE

ROWLAND R. SCRANTON
ASSISTANT STATISTICIAN IN CHARGE

MAINE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
FOOD AND RURAL RESOURCES
STATION #28
AUGUSTA, MAINE 04333
(207) 289 - 3871

KATHERINE J. SAGE
RESEARCH DIRECTOR

LOUISE D. CHARETTE
RESEARCH ASSISTANT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

OVERVIEW

A Brief History 1
An Overview of Maine Farming Today 2
Climate and Soils 8

CROPS

Potatoes 13
Field Crops 18
Hay 20
Corn Silage 22
Oats 23
Vegetables, Dry Beans and Small Fruits 24
Vegetables and Dry Beans 26
Small Fruits 29
Apples 30
Wild Blueberries 32
Nursery and Greenhouse Products 34

HONEY AND MAPLE PRODUCTS

Bees and Honey 39
Maple Syrup 41

LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

Livestock 45
Dairy Products 45
Cattle and Calves 53
Sheep and Wool 57
Hogs and Pigs 61
Poultry and Eggs 66
Eggs 68
Broilers 72
Chickens and Turkeys 74

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Cash Receipts 77
Gross and Net Income 78
Farm Balance Sheet 78
Farm Production Expenses 79
Feed Prices 82

MISCELLANEOUS TABLES

Commercial Fertilizer 85
Per Capita Consumption of Major Food Commodities 86

1984 COMMODITY UPDATE

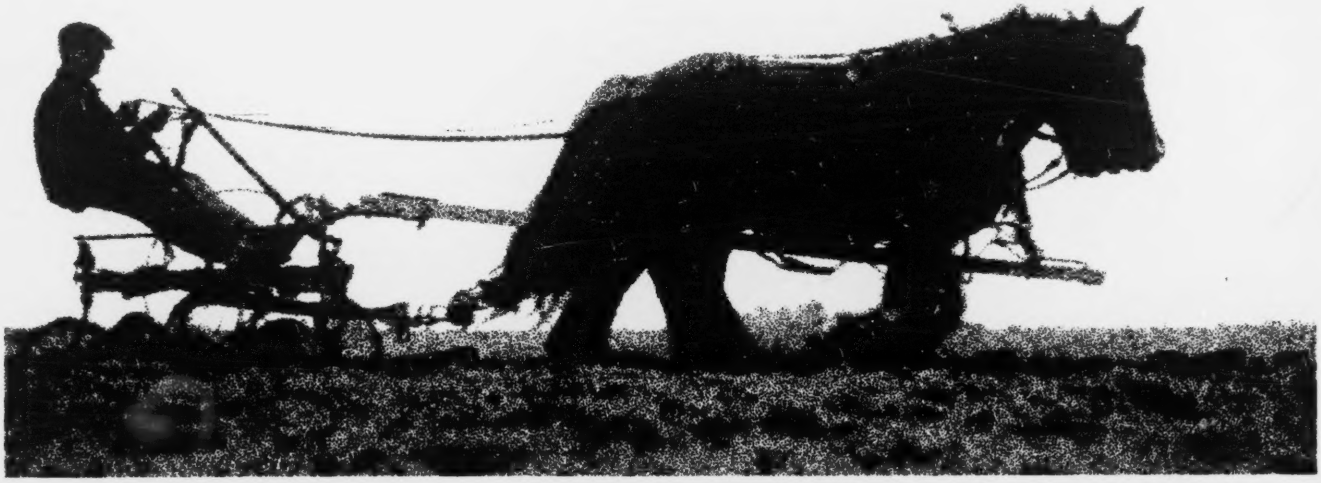
Apples 91
Dairy 91
Wild Blueberries 91
Broccoli 91
Poultry and Eggs 91
Potatoes 91

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

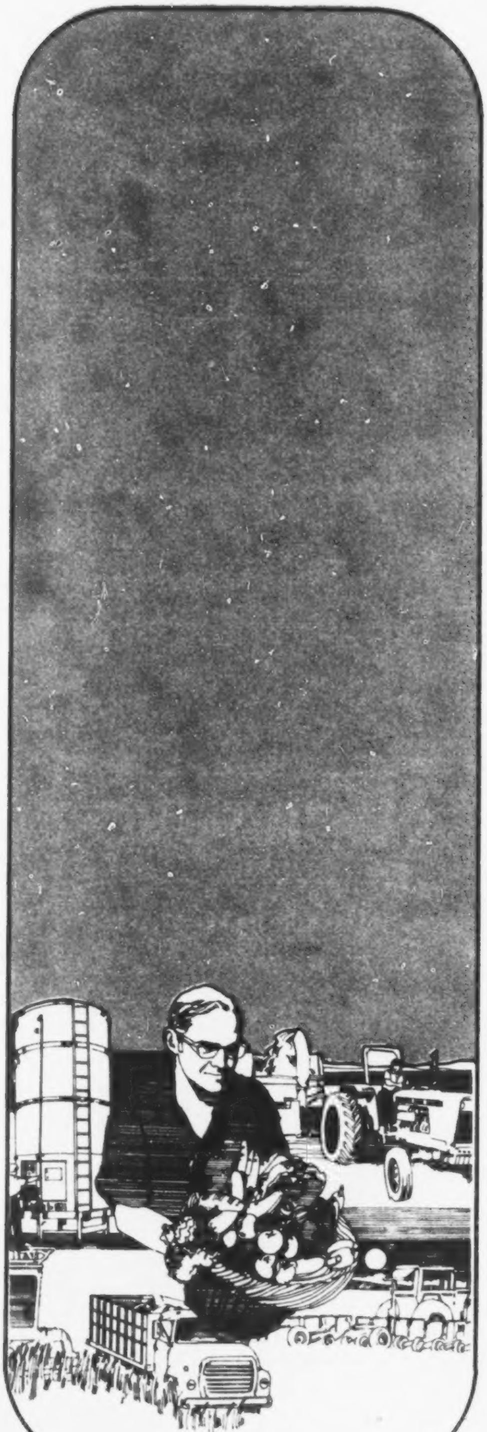
(for use with 1982 Census of Agriculture tables)

The following abbreviations and symbols are used throughout the tables:

—	Represents zero
(D)	Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual forms
(X)	Not applicable
(Z)	Less than half of the unit shown
(NA)	Not available
Cwt.	Hundredweight
Sq. ft.	Square feet



OVERVIEW



A BRIEF HISTORY

The earliest history of Maine agriculture was marked by a period in which food production provided sustenance, but not income for most Maine residents. Although farming was the major occupation of the 300,000 people living in Maine at the time of its statehood in 1820, the vast majority farmed to provide for their families' needs, and looked to lumbering, fishing, and commerce as a source of cash income.

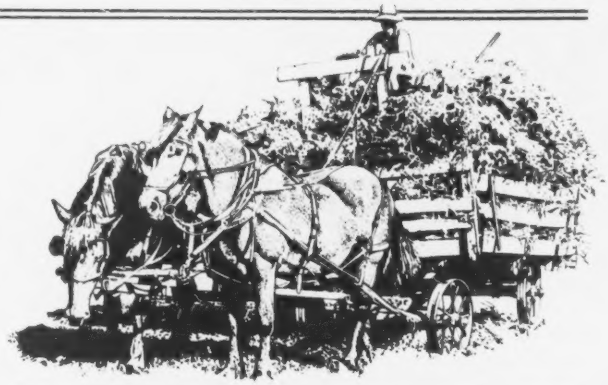
By the onset of the Civil War, however, a number of forces were combining to shift the emphasis of Maine agriculture from self-sufficiency to commercial food production. Improvements in Maine's transportation network made commercial scale food production feasible. Competition from western Farmers increased and created pressure toward specialization in crops. At the same time, this competition spurred marginal farmers to seek jobs in the larger cities and towns, attracted by a growing manufacturing industry. This shift created concentrations in the population and natural locations in which to market food. Even so, the majority of the 55,000 farmers in the state in 1860 were still farming to supply their own needs.

By the 1940's, the shift to commercial agriculture was in full swing, with about half of the 39,000 farmers in the state involved in agriculture as a full-time commercial venture. A few thousand were self-sufficient and the rest were part-time.

Developments among western farmers continued to have important effects on their counterparts in Maine. Competition in the livestock and grain markets forced Maine farmers to look for additional niches in the food market and to concentrate upon a few selected commodities. They took advantage of their proximity to the northeastern cities to which they shipped more perishable items such as dairy products, poultry, potatoes, and some canned foods, such as corn.

Although the average farm in 1940 was roughly the size of those of the Civil War period - slightly more than 100 acres - the total of 4.2 million acres being farmed was considerably less than the 5.7 million acres of land in production in 1860.

The trends toward specialization in crops, larger but fewer farms, and less total acreage continued and accelerated between 1940 and the mid 1970's. By 1974, four commodities accounted for about 80% of Maine's cash farm income - potatoes, eggs, broilers, and milk; the number of farms had dropped from 39,000 to less than 7,000; the number of acres of farmland reported dropped from 4.2 million acres to 1.5 million acres; and average farm size increased from 108 to 237 acres.



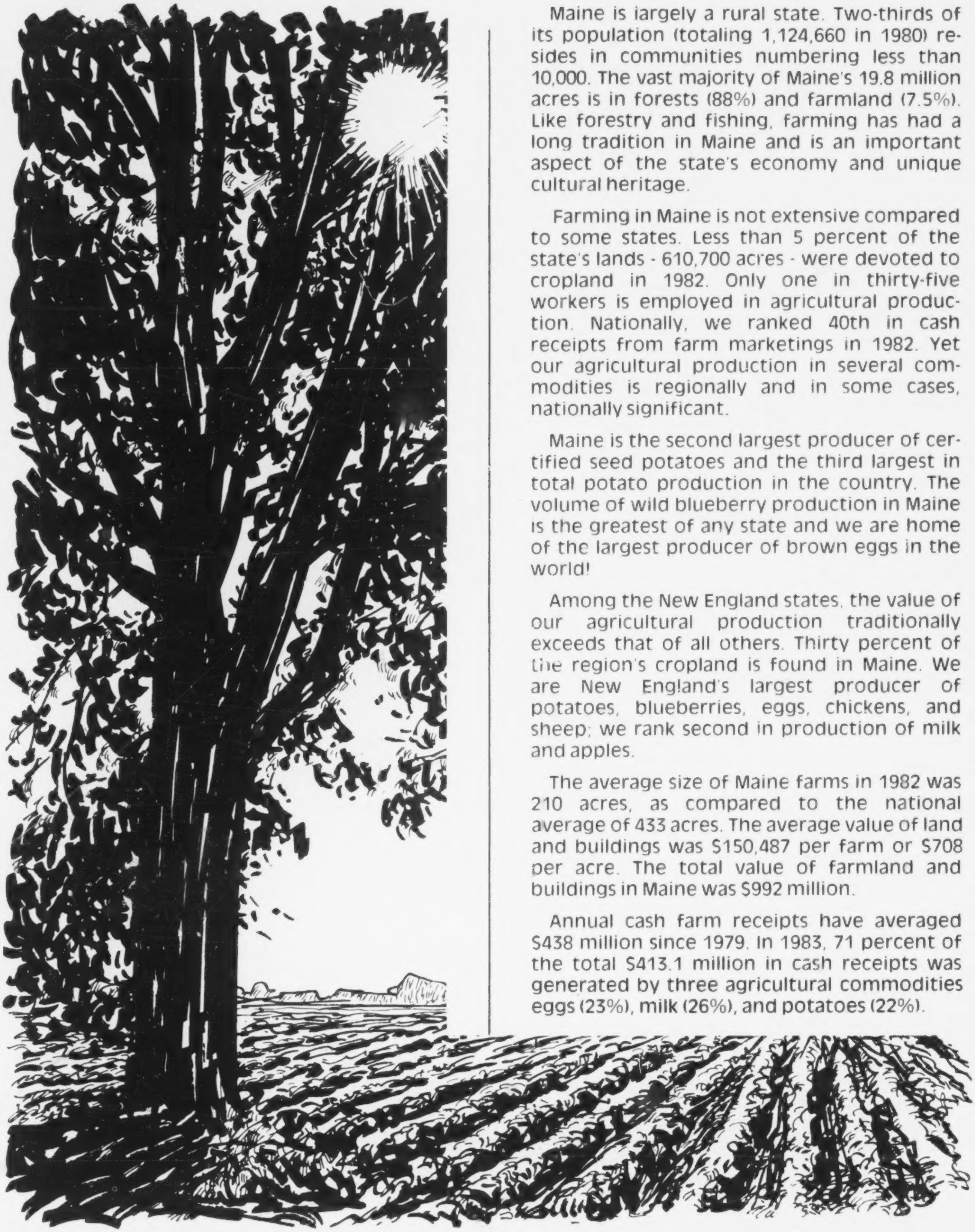
Between 1974 and 1978, however, evidence of some new trends began to emerge. The sharp decline in the amount of farmland and number of farms witnessed after 1940 seemingly came to an end in the mid 1970's. Between 1974 and 1978, land in farms remained relatively constant, while the total number of Maine farms increased.

Small farms of less than 100 acres account for most this increase. The number of these farms grew 10% in the four year period, while larger farms of more than 100 acres increased 1%.

These statistics signal another period of major change in Maine agriculture. The attraction of a rural lifestyle has drawn several new groups into farming in Maine in recent years: young families from farming backgrounds who farm to supplement income from other jobs; retirees who take up farming on a part-time basis; and other newcomers to farming who are often anxious to experiment with various crops and methods.

Acknowledging the renewed interest in and importance of agriculture to the state, as well as the challenges faced by those involved in farming, the Legislature passed the Agriculture Development Act of 1980, restructuring and redirecting the mission of the Department of Agriculture. The new Department of Agriculture, Food, and Rural Resources was organized into four Bureaus, designed to strengthen and expand Maine agriculture through aggressive research, marketing, and development programs.

AN OVERVIEW OF MAINE FARMING TODAY



Maine is largely a rural state. Two-thirds of its population (totaling 1,124,660 in 1980) resides in communities numbering less than 10,000. The vast majority of Maine's 19.8 million acres is in forests (88%) and farmland (7.5%). Like forestry and fishing, farming has had a long tradition in Maine and is an important aspect of the state's economy and unique cultural heritage.

Farming in Maine is not extensive compared to some states. Less than 5 percent of the state's lands - 610,700 acres - were devoted to cropland in 1982. Only one in thirty-five workers is employed in agricultural production. Nationally, we ranked 40th in cash receipts from farm marketings in 1982. Yet our agricultural production in several commodities is regionally and in some cases, nationally significant.

Maine is the second largest producer of certified seed potatoes and the third largest in total potato production in the country. The volume of wild blueberry production in Maine is the greatest of any state and we are home of the largest producer of brown eggs in the world!

Among the New England states, the value of our agricultural production traditionally exceeds that of all others. Thirty percent of the region's cropland is found in Maine. We are New England's largest producer of potatoes, blueberries, eggs, chickens, and sheep; we rank second in production of milk and apples.

The average size of Maine farms in 1982 was 210 acres, as compared to the national average of 433 acres. The average value of land and buildings was $150,487 per farm or $708 per acre. The total value of farmland and buildings in Maine was $992 million.

Annual cash farm receipts have averaged $438 million since 1979. In 1983, 71 percent of the total $413.1 million in cash receipts was generated by three agricultural commodities eggs (23%), milk (26%), and potatoes (22%).

PROFILE OF MAINE FARMS 1959 - 1982

NUMBER OF COMMERCIAL FARMS 1

Year	Potato	Orchards	Total Poultry	Chicken Eggs	Broilers	Dairy	Total # Farms	Land in Farms (1,000 Acres)	% U.S. Farmland in Maine
1959	2354	158	2243	1161	1102	3257	17,360	3,082	0.3
1964	1908	126	1656	699	886	2069	12,875	2,590	0.2
1969	1683	115	999	349	542	1376	7,971	1,759	0.2
1974	1283	127	663	203	370	1217	6,436	1,524	0.1
1982 2/	920	139	331	226	88	1077	7,003	1,469	0.2

Source: U.S. Census of Agriculture, Bureau of Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, various years.

1/ Farms with sales of $2,500 or more, with one commodity accounting for 50% or more of sales.

2/ Number of commercial farms by type which includes all farms and is not limited to those with $2,500 or more in sales as in previous years.

FARMS: NUMBER AND LAND, MAINE AND NEW ENGLAND, 1971 - 1983

	Maine			New England		
Year	Number of Farms[1]	Average Size	Land in Farms	Number Of Farms[1]	Average Size	Land in Farms
	Number	Acres	1,000 Acres	Number	Acres	1,000 Acres
1971	8,200	222	1,820	29,790	193	5,743
1972	7,800	222	1,730	28,760	192	5,510
1973	7,700	222	1,710	28,040	192	5,378
1974	7,600	222	1,690	27,740	192	5,318
1975	6,800	233	1,585	26,120	197	5,135
1976	7,100	225	1,595	27,960	185	5,165
1977	7,400	217	1,605	28,300	182	5,155
1978	7,700	210	1,615	28,700	180	5,165
1979	8,000	202	1,615	29,900	172	5,145
1980	8,300	195	1,615	30,360	169	5,145
1981	8,100	198	1,600	30,420	170	5,185
1982	7,900	197	1,580	28,950	173	5,000
1983	8,100	193	1,560	29,400	169	4,980

1/ A farm is a place that sells or normally would sell $1,000 of agricultural products.

CROP AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION: RANK AMONG STATES, MAINE AND NEW ENGLAND, 1982

	Maine				New England		
Item	Unit	Production 1,000	Rank	% U.S. Total	Production 1,000	Rank	% U.S. Total
Crops:							
Potatoes	cwt.	26,500	3	8.0	28,542	3	8.0
Corn for Silage	tons	585	36	1.0	4,104	11	4.0
Hay	tons	428	42	*	2,109	27	1.0
Oats	bushels	2,400	26	*	n/a		
Apples	pounds	89,000	14	1.0	356,000	6	4.0
Wild Blueberries	pounds	35,925	1	98.	1/		
Maple Syrup	gallons	10		1.0	626		48.0
Vegetables for Processing	tons	11	23	*	n/a		
Livestock & Poultry:							
Eggs	each	1,430,000	18	2.0	3,101,000	7	4.0
Honey 2/	pounds	224	45	0.1	1,190	34	0.6
Milk	pounds	731,000	36	1.0	4,739,000	7	3.0
Wool	pounds	94	32	*	309	29	*
Calves Sold	head	23	31	*	173	16	2.0
Cattle Sold	head	42	43	*	171.5	38	*
Hogs & Pigs Sold	head	12.5	46	*	124.3	35	*
Lambs Sold	head	6.9	32	*	23.4	30	*
Sheep Sold	head	3.5	32	*	10.9	29	*

*Less than .05 percent

1/ Approx. 2% grown in NH, PA & MA.

2/ 1981 last year of USDA data. 1981 report.

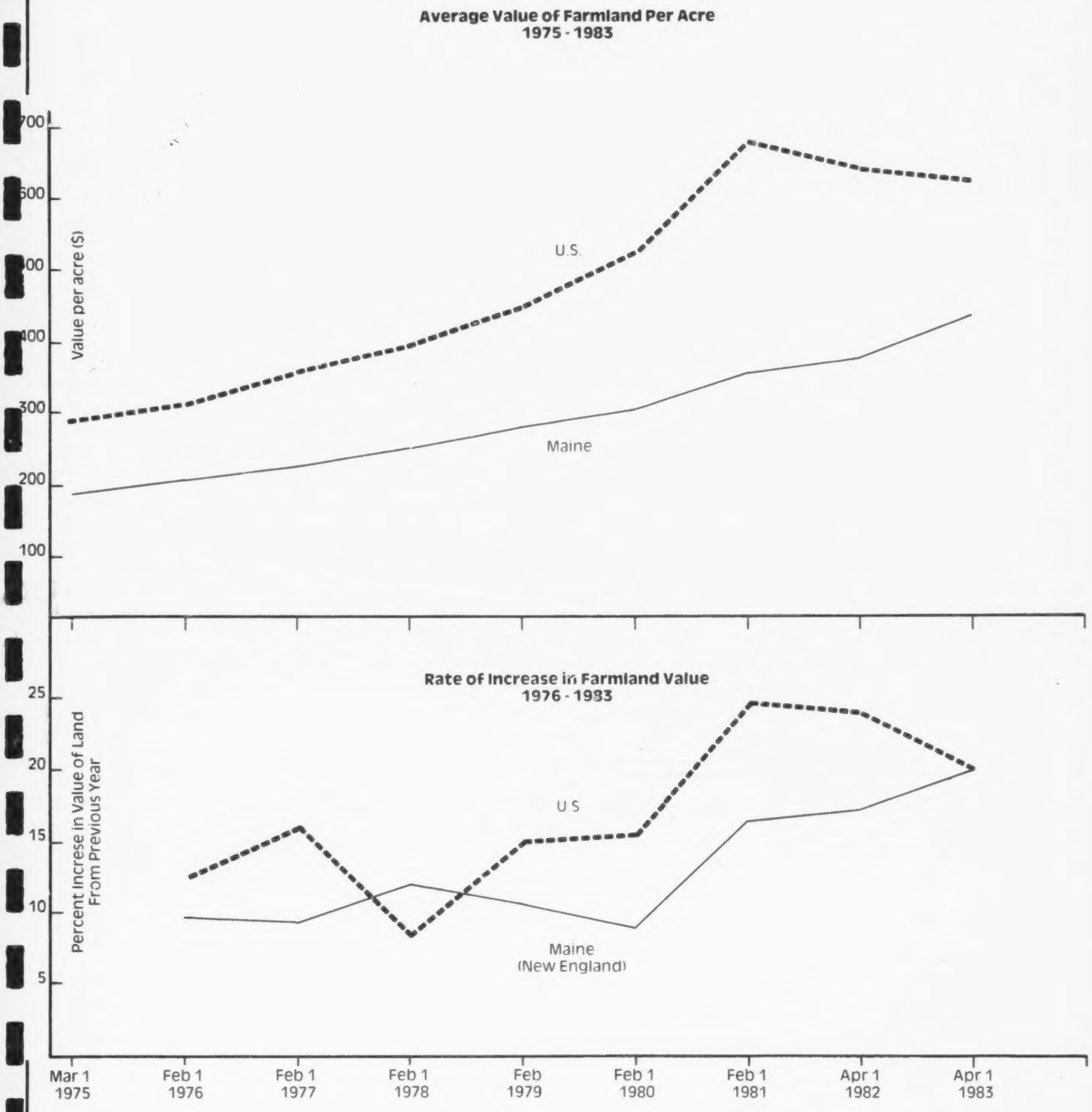
Source: USDA 1983 Agricultural Statistics

FARMS, LAND IN FARMS: COUNTY DISTRIBUTION, MAINE, 1982

County	Number Of Farms	Land In Farms (acres)	Average Size Of Farm (acres)	Farms By Size (acres)						
				1-9	10-49	50-179	180-499	500-999	1,000-1,999	2,000 or more
Androscoggin	355	74,219	209	36	59	121	102	31	5	1
Aroostook	1,253	385,828	308	32	105	414	500	144	47	11
Cumberland	507	6,096	122	54	142	217	79	12	3	
Franklin	288	51,046	177	16	45	126	86	12	2	1
Hancock	286	51,326	179	14	62	119	71	16	2	2
Kennebec	573	117,547	205	26	88	230	182	38	7	2
Knox	211	31,703	150	12	58	84	49	6	1	1
Lincoln	240	32,318	135	13	41	135	40	10	1	
Oxford	403	78,270	194	22	69	164	113	29	6	
Penobscot	654	145,949	223	34	88	264	199	54	11	4
Piscataquis	158	36,248	229	11	16	65	46	17	3	
Sagadahoc	120	17,827	149	4	17	70	26	3		
Somerset	523	122,973	235	21	63	205	172	52	7	3
Waldo	465	90,463	195	13	63	206	147	33	3	
Washington	381	87,438	229	18	92	146	90	23	7	5
York	586	83,423	142	53	131	258	116	25	3	
Maine	7,003	1,468,674	210	379	1,139	2,824	2,018	505	108	30

Source: 1982 Census of Agriculture

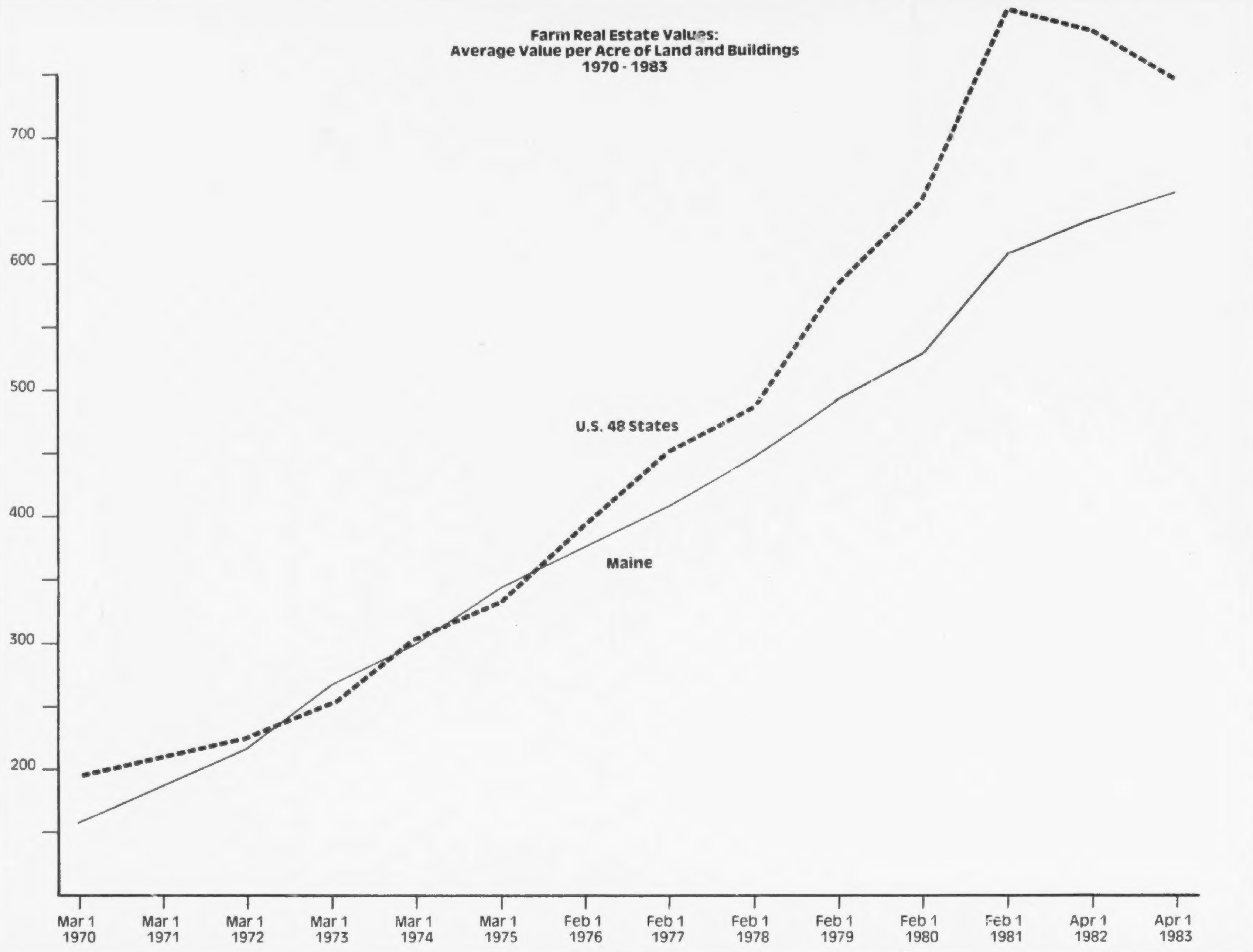
FARMLAND REAL ESTATE TRENDS



Average Value of Farmland Per Acre
1975 - 1983

Rate of Increase in Farmland Value
1976 - 1983

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service. Farm Real Estate Outlook & Situation, May 1983.

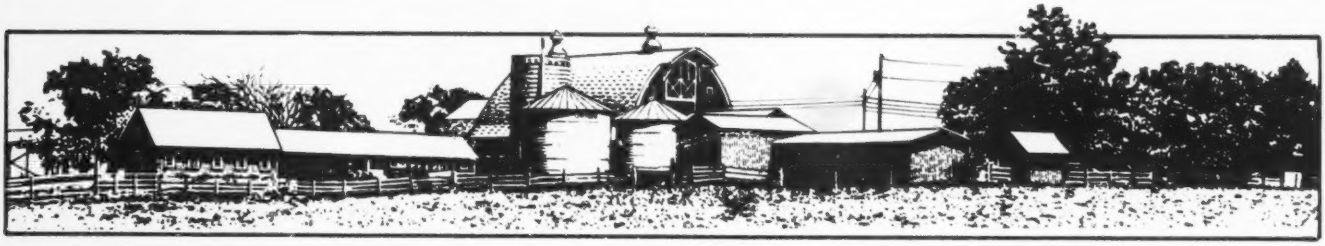


Farm Real Estate Values:
Average Value per Acre of Land and Buildings
1970 - 1983

CROPS, LIVESTOCK & POULTRY:
MARKET VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS SOLD / DIRECT SALES
COUNTY DISTRIBUTION, MAINE, 1982

County	Market Value of Agricultural Products Sold				Value of Ag. Products Sold Directly to Individuals for Human Consumption	
	($1,000)	Ave./Farm (dollars)	Crops, Including Nursery & Greenhouse Products ($1,000)	Livestock & Poultry ($1,000)	Farms	$1,000
Androscoggin	79,955	225,226	6,814	73,141	88	367
Aroostook	87,563	69,883	82,361	5,202	161	386
Cumberland	14,879	29,347	4,638	10,241	134	721
Franklin	7,041	24,448	879	6,162	65	123
Hancock	12,260	42,866	(D)	(D)	76	122
Kennebec	34,155	59,608	5,141	29,014	129	655
Knox	8,934	42,340	1,401	7,533	61	173
Lincoln	4,504	18,766	781	3,723	70	241
Oxford	14,728	36,547	6,374	8,355	118	614
Penobscot	25,337	38,741	6,747	18,590	134	426
Piscataquis	4,223	26,729	(D)	(D)	29	48
Sagadahoc	4,995	41,621	508	4,486	36	76
Somerset	23,028	44,031	1,457	21,571	97	319
Waldo	36,531	78,561	1,850	34,681	86	151
Washington	16,539	43,408	12,736	3,803	59	140
York	24,991	42,648	5,766	19,225	161	843
Maine	399,663	57,070	142,996	256,666	1,504	5,405

Source: 1982 Census of Agriculture.



FARMS BY VALUE OF SALES
COUNTY DISTRIBUTION, MAINE, 1982

County	$250,000 or more	$100,000 to $249,999	$40,000 to $99,999	$20,000 to $39,999	$10,000 to $19,999	$5,000 to $9,999	Less Than $5,000
Androscoggin	24	45	45	22	19	43	157
Aroostook	56	203	374	159	89	73	299
Cumberland	12	31	47	26	38	55	298
Franklin	3	16	32	23	17	18	179
Hancock	2	5	11	14	25	48	181
Kennebec	34	69	72	38	34	51	275
Knox	12	11	25	9	20	17	117
Lincoln	5	7	14	7	18	19	170
Oxford	13	21	30	23	25	44	247
Penobscot	23	57	68	39	41	57	369
Piscataquis	2	9	20	11	8	9	99
Sagadahoc	4	10	8	8	5	15	70
Somerset	12	60	89	44	27	38	253
Waldo	42	58	71	28	24	42	200
Washington	12	7	24	24	50	71	193
York	13	34	50	29	39	65	356
Maine	269	643	980	504	479	665	3,463

Source: 1982 Census of Agriculture.

CLIMATE AND SOILS

Maine soils are normally glacial till, with some glacial outwash and marine sediments. Soil maps are available for most agricultural areas in the state through the U.S. Soil Conservation Service county offices.

Maine's climate is influenced by three major weather forces — northern arctic air masses from Canada; westerly influences that sweep across the Great Lakes region into New England, and southerly air flows following the Gulf Stream. The interplay of these forces produces one of the most varied and unpredictable climates in the United States.

The variation in conditions throughout the State makes it difficult to generalize weather patterns. Nevertheless, three zones can be distinguished — a northern, interior, and coastal zone. The accompanying tables and map depict climatic conditions for these three zones. In the abbreviated table, data are presented for the major regions or zones, and depict long term averages. The ranges represent averages of readings taken at several stations within each zone — i.e., the average maximum precipitation of the stations within the region is presented as the upper end of the range, although individual stations within the zone may show more or less extreme ranges. Individual stations are presented in a separate table, which presents data for 1981 only.

	Precipitation Normals (Inches/Yr)			Frost Free Day Normals (Days/Yr)			Annual Degree Growing Day* Normals		
Zones	Mean Range		Ave.	Mean Range		Ave.	Mean Range		Ave.
1 Northern	43.3	35.1	39.8	130	75	104	1823	1162	1563
2 Interior	44.6	38.9	41.6	168	113	135	2216	1730	1960
3 Coastal Zone	49.4	42.7	44.1	174	121	145	2279	1499	1855

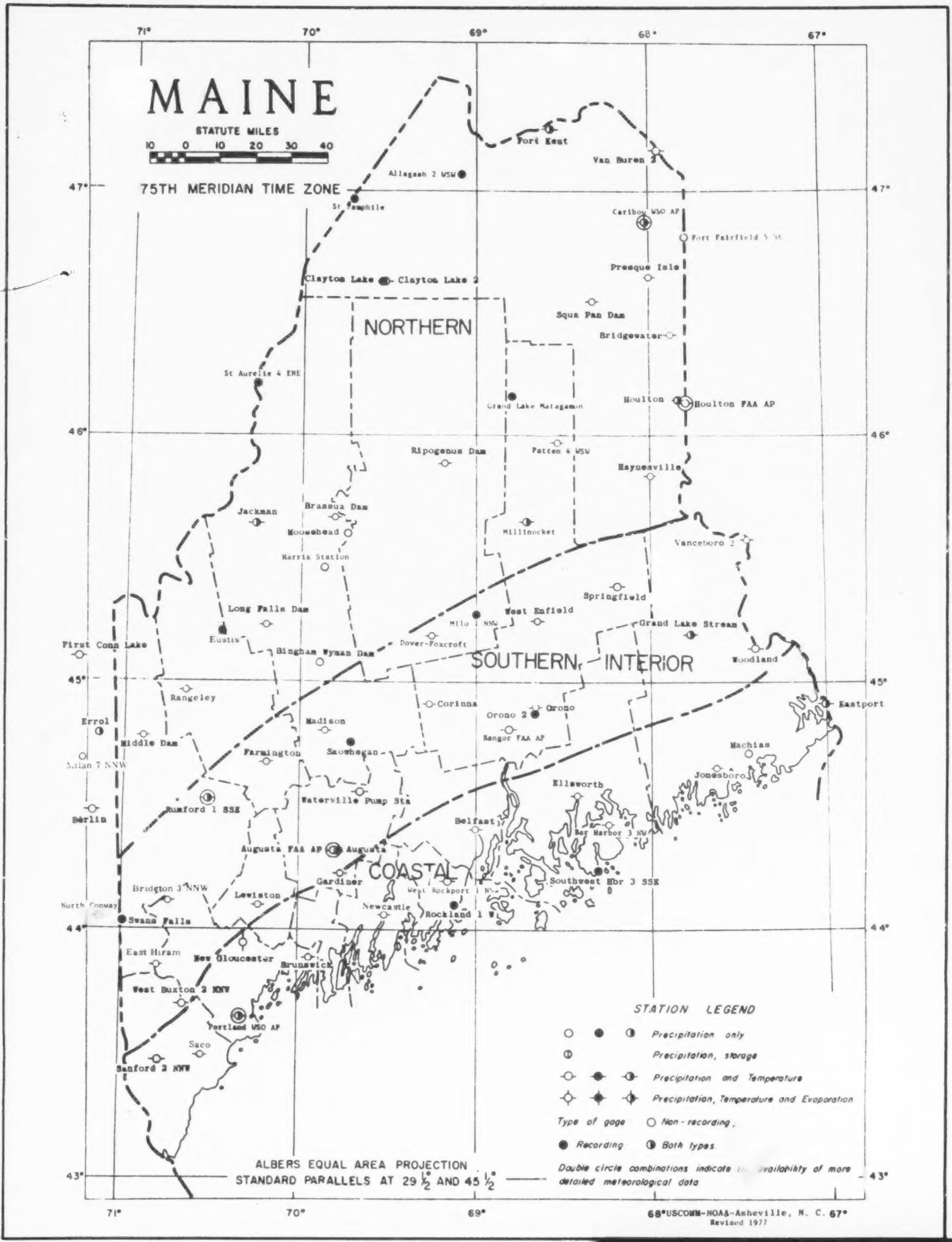
*50° base

Source: University of Maine, Department of Plant and Soil Sciences, Orono, Maine.

MAINE CLIMATOLOGICAL SUMMARY FOR 1981

	Temperature (°F)						Precipitation (in.)			
Station	Aver. '81	Annual Normal	Low '81	High '81	Average May-Sept	Growing Season (days)	'81 Total	Normal Amount	June-Sept '81	Normal
Northern Division										
Caribou	41.3	38.8	-27	89	59.9	140	46.69	35.82	5.31	13.92
Millinocket	43.0	42.1	-23	91	61.5	144	37.42	40.23	6.69	14.21
Jackman	39.4	39.4	-30	88	57.9	125	54.95	36.28	4.53	13.91
Southern Interior										
Grand Lake Stream	42.9	42.9	-25	91	60.2	131	56.85	43.22	6.25	
Old Town/Orono	46.1	46.1	-20	94	63.3	171	48.99	39.95	4.96	
Waterville	45.4	45.3	-32	95	62.8	133	44.26	38.85	4.25	12.39
Lewiston	47.5	45.7	-23	96	64.9	174	45.44	43.20	4.56	12.33
Coastal Division										
Jonesboro	43.6	41.8	-21	92	59.4	144	56.48	45.23	5.17	
Belfast	45.9	45.9	-27	94	62.0	139	48.90	48.90	5.14	
Portland	46.2	45.0	-18	93	62.5	148	45.70	40.80	4.62	11.40

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration:
Climatology of the US No. 60-17 (1972); and Climatological Data for New England, Annual Summary 1981, No. 93-13 (1981).


MAINE
STATUTE MILES
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75TH MERIDIAN TIME ZONE
71°
70°
69°
68°
67°
47°
46°
45°
44°
43°
NORTHERN
SOUTHERN INTERIOR
COASTAL
Fort Kent
Van Buren 2
Allagash 2 WSW
St Pamphile
Caribou WSO AP
Fort Fairfield 5 NE
Presque Isle
Clayton Lake
Clayton Lake 2
Squa Pan Dam
Bridgewater
St Aurelie 4 ENE
Grand Lake Matagamon
Houlton
Houlton FAA AP
Ripogenus Dam
Patten 4 WSW
Haynesville
Jackman
Brassua Dam
Moosehead
Millinocket
Vanceboro 2
Harris Station
Springfield
Long Falls Dam
Milo 1 NNW
West Enfield
Grand Lake Stream
Eustis
Dover-Foxcroft
First Conn Lake
Bingham Wyman Dam
Woodland
Rangeley
Corinna
Orono 2
Orono
Eastport
Errol
Madison
Middle Dam
Bangor FAA AP
Machias
Milan 7 NNW
Farmington
Skowhegan
Jonesboro
Ellsworth
Rumford 1 SSE
Waterville Pump Sta
Berlin
Belfast
Bar Harbor 3 NW
Augusta FAA AP
Augusta
Gardiner
Southwest Hbr 3 SSE
Bridgton 3 NNW
Lewiston
West Rockport 1 NNE
North Conway
Newcastle
Rockland 1 W
Swans Falls
East Hiram
New Gloucester
Brunswick
West Buxton 2 NNW
Portland WSO AP
Saco
Sanford 2 NNW
STATION LEGEND
○ ● ◐ Precipitation only
Precipitation, storage
Precipitation and Temperature
Precipitation, Temperature and Evaporation
Type of gage ○ Non-recording,
● Recording ◐ Both types
Double circle combinations indicate availability of more detailed meteorological data
ALBERS EQUAL AREA PROJECTION
STANDARD PARALLELS AT 29 ½° AND 45 ½°

USCOMM-NOAA-Asheville, N. C.
Revised 1977

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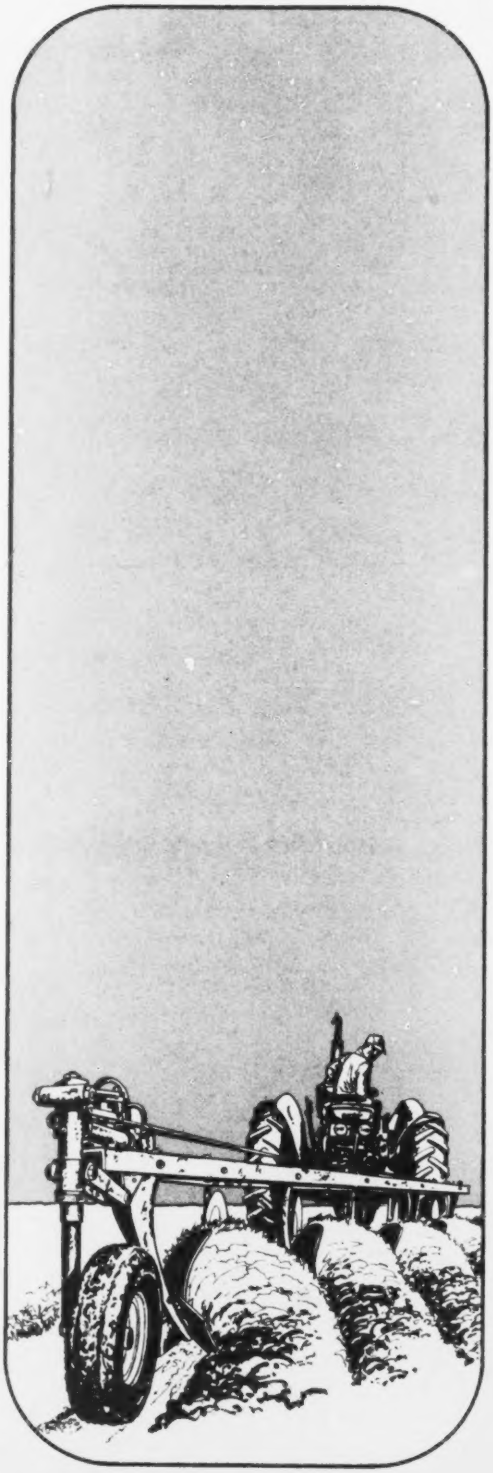
CROPS



POTATOES

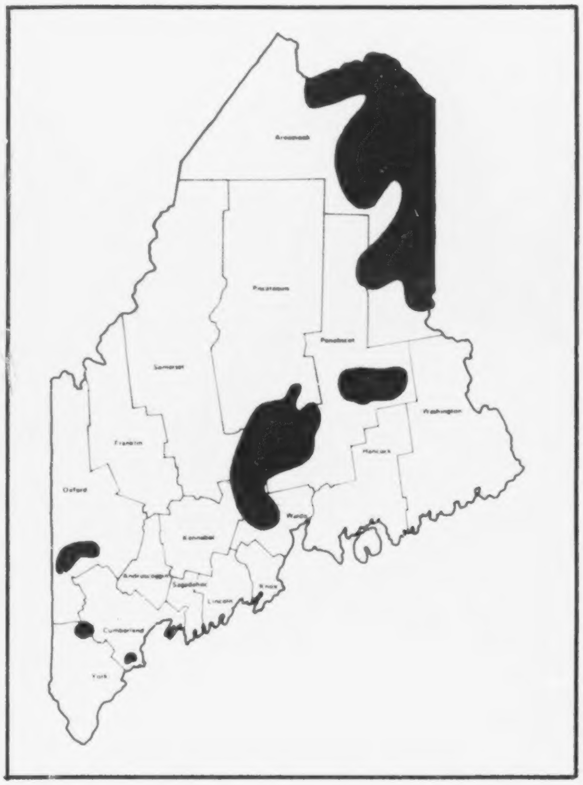
Potatoes were grown commercially in Maine and sold on the Boston market in significant volume as early as statehood in 1820. It was not until the railroads opened Northern Maine to commerce late in the century that the state began to dominate U.S. potato production. By the 1920's Maine led the nation and continued to do so until the mid 1950's when Idaho succeeded Maine as the top producer of potatoes. While potato production averaged over 40 million hundredweight (cwt.) annually in the period 1945-1949, by the mid 1970's production had dropped to under 27 million cwt. In 1983, Maine produced 22 million cwt. and ranked third in the nation.

The decline of the Maine potato industry was caused by a number of factors. Consumer preference shifted from fresh to processed potatoes and from round whites, which Maine has primarily produced, to russet potatoes popularized by Western producers. This has contributed to lower demand and depressed prices for Maine's crop. Also, until recently, Maine lacked a strong quality control program in marketing its potatoes. This contributed to a low-quality image that depressed prices for many producers.

Most recently, competition from Canadian imports has also contributed to depressed prices. Since 1978, U.S. imports of Canadian potatoes have increased nearly 400 percent. Canadian producers now sell in our markets a volume equal to 25 percent of the total potatoes Maine produces for those same markets. The effect of this added supply is to lower prices.

Compounding these marketing problems, Maine production has not kept pace with competitor areas in terms of yield per acre. As a result, the cost of production per acre is relatively high for Maine growers, putting them at a major disadvantage. Many growers are unable to show a profit given recent market prices. The net result of all these factors has been a reduction in acreage and production of Maine potatoes.

In recent years, a number of steps have been taken to address these marketing and production problems and revitalize the Maine potato industry. Modernization of storages and centralized packing facilities are providing much greater quality control. Loans for such efforts are now available through Maine's Potato Marketing Improvement Fund (PMIF), which was established under a voter approved bond issue. Another measure that has helped improve quality is the Maine Bag Program. This program establishes strict quality standards for potatoes packed and identified as Maine potatoes, and provides reduced inspection rates for potatoes packed under the program.

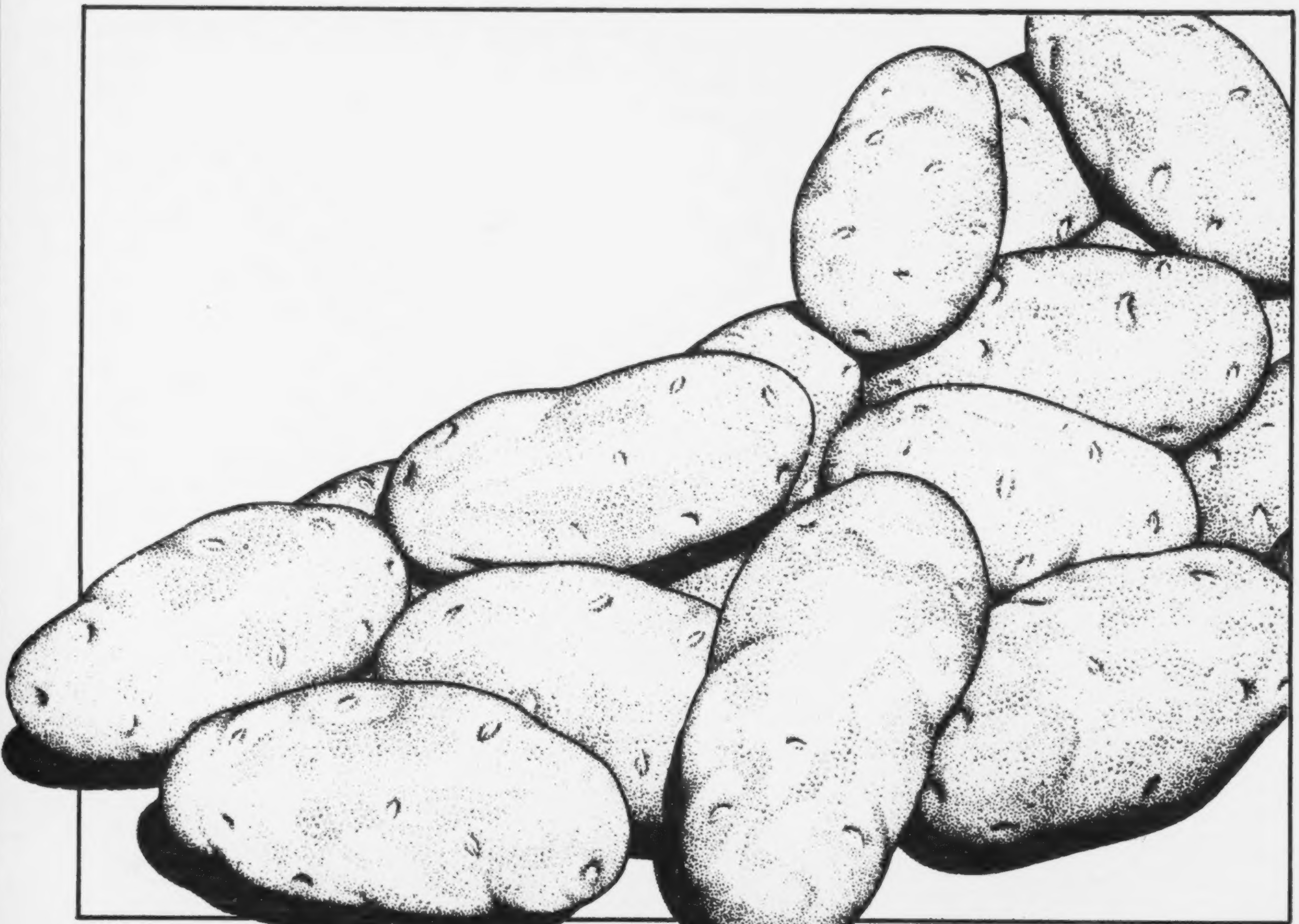


Maine's potato industry also has recognized the longterm importance of improving production techniques to produce a better quality product and improve yields. For example, as a result of the Potato Industry Long-Range Plan prepared by an industry planning committee, new programs to control potato diseases have been implemented.

Most of Maine's potatoes are produced in the state's most northern area, Aroostook County. Four potato varieties accounted for 81 percent of all acreage planted in 1983: Superior 25%), Russet Burbank (23%), Ontario (19%), and Katahdin (14%). Cash receipts from 1983 farm marketings totalled approximately $92million, 22 percent of the State's total cash farm receipts.

Preliminary figures show that most of the 1983 potato crop was marketed as fresh or tablestock potatoes (73%), but a substantial portion (17%) was marketed to the processing industry for potato chips and frozen potato products. Approximately 10% were sold as seed potatoes. The amount used for processing as of May 1st 1984, both for food and starch, was significantly lower than season totals for the previous year. Food processing was down because Maine's largest processor closed its doors and although some smaller plants expanded their capacity, they had little effect in compensating for the closed plant. (The plant has since reopened under new ownership.) Starch production was less than half the 1982 total due to a better quality 1983 crop with a higher percentage meeting the minimum size standard.

Maine's 1983 potato crop, estimated at 22.1 million cwt., declined 18% from 1982. An 11% decrease in acreage harvested and an 8% reduction in yield per acre placed production at the lowest level since 1939. Potato growers in the state harvested 94,000 acres, averaging 235 cwt. per acre compared to 106,000 acres averaging 255 cwt. per acre in 1982. 1983 planting was behind schedule by about two weeks due to a cool, wet spring. A hot and dry growing season followed. The adverse effects of these weather conditions were evident in reduced yields, although the 1983 crop was of very good quality in comparison to previous years, particularly 1982.



POTATOES: ACREAGE, YIELD, PRODUCTION, PRICE AND VALUE, MAINE, 1971 - 1983

Year	Acreage Harvested	Yield Per Acre	Total Production	Season Average Price per cwt.	Value of Production 1/
	1,000 Acres	Cwt.	1,000 Cwt.	Dollars	1,000 Dollars
1971	145	260	37,700	1.70	64,090
1972	128	260	33,280	4.10	136,448
1973	137	210	28,770	7.25	208,583
1974	140	260	36,400	2.90	105,560
1975	122	220	26,840	6.05	162,382
1976	112	245	27,440	4.95	135,828
1977	118	240	28,320	3.36	95,155
1978	118	220	25,960	3.86	100,206
1979	113	245	27,685	3.25	89,976
1980	104	240	24,960	7.25	180,960
1981	104	255	26,520	4.80	127,296
1982	106	255	27,030	3.35	90,551
1983	94	235	22,090	5.90	130,331

1/Relates to marketing season or crop year; includes value of crop used on farm and shrinkage.

POTATOES: PRODUCTION, SEED USED, AND DISPOSITION, MAINE, 1971 - 1983

Year	Production	Total Used For Seed 1/	Used on Farm Where Produced: For Seed Feed and Household Use	Used on Farm Where Produced: Shrinkage And Loss	Sold 2/
			1,000 Cwt.		
1971	37,700	2,781	1,640	3,657	32,403
1972	33,280	3,760	1,942	2,465	28,873
1973	28,770	3,195	1,784	1,726	25,260
1974	36,400	2,745	1,310	5,508	29,582
1975	26,840	2,668	1,499	2,174	23,167
1976	27,440	2,852	1,313	2,058	24,069
1977	28,320	2,737	1,296	3,908	23,116
1978	25,960	2,668	1,250	3,067	21,643
1979	27,685	2,322	1,052	3,184	23,449
1980	24,960	2,438	1,125	2,200	21,635
1981	26,520	2,500	1,125	1,990	23,905
1982	27,030	2,043	900	3,600	22,530
1983	22,560	2,021	950	1,330	20,280

1/Includes seed purchased and seed used on farms where grown.
2/Consists of potatoes sold for all purposes.

POTATOES USED FOR PROCESSING, MAINE 1971 - 1983

Season 1/	Food	Starch	Total
	1,000 Cwt.		
1971	10,384	3,379	13,763
1972	7,569	1,066	8,635
1973	6,969	319	7,288
1974	1,349	9,304	7,955
1975	5,675	1,291	5,966
1976	7,022	253	7,525
1977	7,324	716	8,040
1978	7,297	843	8,140
1979	7,185	780	7,965
1980	6,195	465	6,660
1981	6,660	665	7,325
1982	6,780	670	7,450
1983[2]	3,710	205	3,915

Source: Marketing Maine Potatoes, Federal-State Market News Service, annual report, 1971 through 1983
1/Marketing season continues into the following year.
2/To May 1, 1984

POTATO PRODUCTION AND STOCKS DURING MARKETING MONTHS, MAINE, 1971 - 1983

Year	Production	Dec. 1	Following Year Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1 1/	May 1 2/
			1,000 Cwt.				
1971	37,700	30,600	27,900	24,800	21,000		
1972	33,280	25,300	22,100	18,500	15,300	11,400	
1973	28,770	21,300	18,500	15,500	12,900	9,300	
1974	36,400	29,100	25,800	21,500	17,100	13,000	
1975	26,840	21,400	19,000	16,400	13,700	9,400	
1976	27,440	20,600	17,900	14,600	11,800	8,400	
1977	28,320	22,900	20,200	17,400	14,400	10,500	
1978	25,960	19,700	17,300	14,600	12,100	8,800	4,400
1979	27,685	23,300	21,200	18,500	15,800	12,000	7,700
1980	24,960	18,900	16,300	13,900	11,300	8,200	4,800
1981	26,520	21,300	18,000	15,100	12,400	8,600	5,100
1982	27,030	21,000	18,300	14,900	11,900	7,900	4,500
1983	22,090	18,100	19,600	16,200	13,400	9,400	4,600

1/April stocks not estimated prior to 1972.
2/May stocks not estimated prior to 1978.

PERCENTAGE OF PLANTED ACRE BY VARIETIES, MAINE, 1977 - 1983

Variety	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
			Percent				
Bel Rus 1/			5	10	7	9	4
F1 657 2/				5	1	—	—
Katahdin	31	23	26	20	15	14	14
Kennebec	11	6	6	5	4	6	2
Ontario	8	8	6	8	12	12	19
Russet Burbank	21	21	25	21	19	23	23
Superior	23	26	21	20	31	26	25
Other	6	6	11	11	11	10	13
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

1/Included with other varieties until 1979.
2/Included with other varieties until 1980.

POTATO PLANTING PROGRESS, MAINE, 1977 - 1983

Percentage Planted Weekly

Week Ending	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
			Percent				
May 3 (or earlier)	5	1	—	1	1	3	1
May 10	1	7	8	4	8	7	1
May 17	22	20	37	22	16	27	6
May 24	39	45	24	42	39	35	20
May 31	25	21	12	25	22	19	21
June 7	3	4	11	4	12	9	26
June 14	2	1	6	1	2	—	15
After June 14	3	1	2	1	—	—	10

Accumulated Percentage

Week Ending	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
			Percent				
May 3 (or earlier)	5	1	—	1	1	3	1
May 10	6	8	8	5	9	10	2
May 17	28	28	45	27	25	37	8
May 24	67	73	69	69	64	72	28
May 31	92	94	81	94	86	91	49
June 7	95	98	92	98	98	100	75
June 14	97	99	98	99	100	100	90
After June 14	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

POTATOES: PERCENTAGE OF NET YIELD WITHIN SIZE GROUP, BY TYPE, MAINE, 1977 - 1983

Percentage of Net Yield by Weight

Type and Size	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
				Percent			
Round White							
Under 1 7/8"	5	7	8	7	4	6	6
1 7/8" - under 2"	3	4	6	5	3	5	4
2" - under 2 1/4"	12	12	12	11	10	13	13
2 1/4" - under 1 1/2"	17	17	18	20	15	16	18
2 1/2" - under 3 1/2"	58	53	50	51	60	54	53
3 1/2" - under 4"	5	7	5	5	7	5	5
Over 4"	—	—	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL ROUND WHITE	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Russet							
Under 1 1/2"	2	1	2	2	0	0	0
1 1/2" - under 1 7/8"	10	8	10	13	8	9	10
1 7/8" - under 2"	7	6	8	9	5	7	18
4 oz. - under 6 oz.	35	30	37	35	35	32	25
6 oz. - under 10 oz.	31	32	30	27	35	30	30
Over 10 oz.	15	23	13	14	17	22	17
TOTAL RUSSET	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

POTATOES: PERCENTAGE OF NET YIELD WITHIN EACH GROSS, BY TYPE, MAINE, 1977 - 1983 1/

Round White

Grade	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
			Percent				
U.S. No. 1	86	85	85	85	83	85	88
No. 2	3	4	4	2	3	2	2
Culls	11	11	11	13	14	13	10
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Russet

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
U.S. No. 1	76	85	83	89	85	69	85
No. 2	5	4	5	2	1	5	0
Culls	19	11	12	9	14	26	15
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

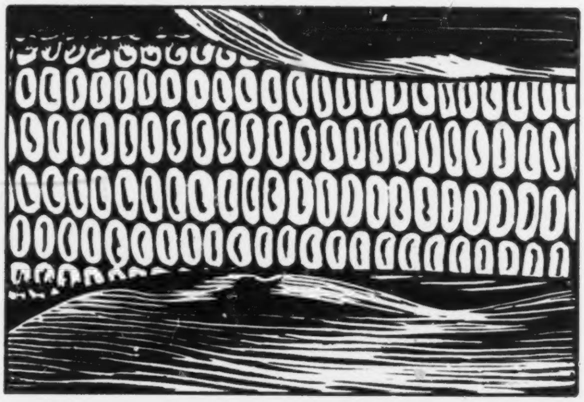
1/ Reflects condition before any damage resulting from harvest and later handling.

POTATOES, COUNTY DISTRIBUTION, MAINE, 1982

County	Number of Farms	Acres	Production (Cwt.)	Farms by Acres Harvested			
				0.1-4.9	5.0-24.9	25.0-99.9	110.0 ±
Androscoggin	15	(D)	(D)	11	2	—	2
Aroostook	886	91,123	22,533,963	28	98	444	316
Cumberland	19	781	151,913	11	2	3	3
Franklin	7	(D)	(D)	6	1	—	—
Hancock	15	7	1,019	15	—	—	—
Kennebec	13	63	14,418	9	3	1	—
Knox	11	9	735	11	—	—	—
Lincoln	6	(D)	(D)	4	1	1	—
Oxford	22	1,810	526,093	15	2	—	5
Penobscot	48	3,606	923,348	21	4	5	18
Piscataquis	9	425	86,090	4	1	1	3
Sagadahoc	4	(D)	(D)	3	—	1	—
Somerset	16	133	30,790	14	1	—	1
Waldo	19	482	87,762	13	2	1	3
Washington	19	26	4,033	18	1	—	—
York	24	(D)	(D)	21	1	1	1
Maine	1,133	99,249	24,555,922	204	119	458	352

Source: 1982 Census of Agriculture.

FIELD CROPS



Oats, corn for silage and hay are Maine s principal grain and feed crops. Together, these crops were valued at $46.5 million in 1983. However, only a small portion of the two principal field crops, corn silage and hay, are sold. The majority of these crops are used on farm by dairy and livestock producers. Oats, on the other hand, are grown primarily by potato farmers as a rotation crop and are marketed as livestock feed in Maine and to the south in the Mid-Atlantic states.

HAY

Hay is the largest source of livestock feed produced in Maine. Historically, this crop was cut and cured in the field, raked, and finally hauled loose in wagons for storage in barns. In the last 30years, this process has been facilitated through the development of improved and more efficient equipment. The hay baler, for example, improved the handling of hay and as a result production soon increased. The new piece of equipment was key in the increased size of dairy herds. Today, the technology of hay production continues to change with the advent of hay silage, a means of retaining more nutrients by storing the crop in its green, rather than dry state.

The 1982 Census of Agriculture showed that 20.5 percent of the total acreage in Maine was shared by Androscoggin and Kennebec Counties, 15 percent was located in Cumberland and York Counties combined, while Penobscot and Somerset Counties accounted for 24.5 percent of the total.

Hay production has increased slowly in the last 5 years. 1983 production totaled 425 thousand tons, less than the previous year's total of 441 thousand tons, but above the 5 year average of 406 thousand tons. Cash receipts for hay amounted to $3.1 million in 1983 (calendar year basis) although the crop was valued at $27.2 million (crop year basis). This indicates that nearly ninety percent of the crop was used on-farm, not sold as a cash crop.

CORN SILAGE

Corn grown in Maine is used primarily as a silage crop for dairy and beef cattle feed. Additionally, it is grown as a rotation crop with potatoes, the corn then being sold as feed and the stalks plowed under as fertilizer. According to the Census of Agriculture, two Central Maine counties, Androscoggin and Kennebec, produced 28 percent of the state total in 1982, while Penobscot and Somerset together produced 34.5 percent.

Production of corn silage totaled 528 thousand tons in 1983, 7 percent higher than in 1982. Corn planting was delayed due to a wet spring while dry weather in the fall allowed harvest to proceed with few interruptions. Only a small portion of the $13.9 million crop was sold, with the vast majority being used on-farm.

OATS

Approximately 93 percent of the state's oat production is in Aroostook County where it is used as a rotation crop with potatoes. A large amount of the county's production is shipped out of state for use in dairy rations. Some is also marketed in-state where it is used for beef cattle, poultry, dairy, and sheep.

Recently,the state has begun to certify oat seed, which has resulted in higher yields for some growers. Higher yields should contribute to better returns for the crop, which up to the present has not been considered a cash crop by most potato growers and so has not been used as extensively as needed for conservation purposes.

Acreage harvested was 44 thousand acres in 1982 and 38 thousand acres in 1983. The 1983 crop was valued at $3.4 million, with cash farm receipts estimated at $3.2 million. A wet spring delayed planting, but the condition of the crop was good.

GRAINS AND HAY: VALUE OF SALES
COUNTY DISTRIBUTION, MAINE, 1982

County	Grains ($1,000)	Hay, Silage, Field Seeds ($1,000)
Androscoggin	(D)	583
Aroostook	2,980	569
Cumberland	7	474
Franklin	(D)	175
Hancock	(D)	69
Kennebec	35	485
Knox	(D)	127
Lincoln	(D)	106
Oxford	(D)	394
Penobscot	518	658
Piscataquis	73	143
Sagadahoc	(D)	59
Somerset	214	418
Waldo	83	316
Washington	(D)	155
York	55	585
Maine	4,894	5,317

Source: 1982 Census of Agriculture.

ALL HAY: ACREAGE, YIELD, PRODUCTION, PRICE AND VALUE, MAINE, 1971 - 1983

Year	Acres Harvested (1,000)	Yield Per Acre (Tons)	Production (1,000 Tons)	Price Per Ton (Dollars)	Value of Production (1,000 Dollars)
1971	304	1.57	478	33.00	13,893
1972	235	1.54	362	39.00	14,118
1973	215	1.75	376	37.00	14,288
1974	218	1.70	371	56.00	20,776
1975	214	1.65	354	69.00	24,426
1976	212	2.04	433	57.50	24,898
1977	214	1.59	340	54.00	18,360
1978	221	2.10	465	58.00	26,970
1979	217	1.78	387	59.00	22,833
1980	221	1.65	364	62.00	22,568
1981	226	1.83	414	61.50	25,461
1982	228	1.93	441	64.00	28,224
1983	230	1.85	425	64.00	27,200

ALFALFA HAY: ACREAGE, YIELD AND PRODUCTION, MAINE, 1971 - 1983

Year	Acres Harvested 1,000	Yield Per Acre Tons	Production 1,000 Tons
1971	20	2.60	52
1972	18	2.00	36
1973	18	2.30	41
1974	18	2.25	41
1975	20	2.20	44
1976	20	2.45	49
1977	22	2.35	52
1978	21	2.60	55
1979	22	2.50	55
1980	23	2.05	47
1981	26	2.45	64
1982	25	2.60	65
1983	27	2.60	70

ALL OTHER HAY: ACREAGE, YIELD AND PRODUCTION, MAINE, 1971 - 1983

Year	Acres Harvested 1,000	Yield Per Acre Tons	Production 1,000 Tons
1971	217	1.70	369
1972	217	1.50	326
1973	197	1.65	335
1974	200	1.65	330
1975	194	1.60	310
1976	192	2.00	384
1977	192	1.50	288
1978	200	2.05	410
1979	195	1.70	332
1980	198	1.60	317
1981	200	1.75	350
1982	203	1.85	376
1983	203	1.75	355

ALL HAY: NUMBER OF FARMS, ACREAGE, SIZE OF FARMS COUNTY DISTRIBUTION, MAINE, 1982

Alfalfa, Other Tame, Small Grain, Wild, Grass, Silage, Green Chop, etc.

			Farms by Acres Harvested			
County	**Number of Farms**	**Acres**	**1-24**	**25-99**	**100-249**	**250 +**
Androscoggin	232	15,525	69	104	51	8
Aroostook	438	20,917	186	194	49	9
Cumberland	339	17,850	151	136	44	8
Franklin	213	10,474	82	98	32	1
Hancock	117	3,159	79	33	5	—
Kennebec	426	32,945	108	197	99	22
Knox	129	5,776	69	41	17	2
Lincoln	164	7,166	85	63	12	4
Oxford	289	13,197	117	136	35	1
Penobscot	467	31,554	155	206	88	18
Piscataquis	118	6,888	38	58	20	2
Sagadahoc	92	5,070	40	36	12	4
Somerset	417	27,962	112	209	83	13
Waldo	315	19,195	99	159	48	9
Washington	126	4,487	80	33	10	3
York	406	19,301	172	180	50	4
Maine	4,288	241,466	1,642	1,883	655	108

Source: 1982 Census of Agriculture

HAY BY TYPE: NUMBER OF FARMS, ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION COUNTY DISTRIBUTION, MAINE, 1982

	Alfalfa Hay			Tame Hay Other Than Alfalfa, Small Grain and Wild Hay		
County	**Number of Farms**	**Acres**	**Dry Weight (Tons)**	**Number of Farms**	**Acres**	**Dry Weight (Tons)**
Androscoggin	55	2,111	4,936	178	10,136	19,185
Aroostook	72	2,957	5,221	324	13,274	19,087
Cumberland	73	1,944	4,411	250	11,774	20,907
Franklin	29	728	(D)	174	8,235	13,753
Hancock	17	217	332	90	2,435	3,504
Kennebec	60	2,325	4,691	318	21,318	38,925
Knox	22	(D)	(D)	74	3,099	5,664
Lincoln	19	404	851	106	4,966	7,243
Oxford	48	(D)	(D)	223	8,941	14,916
Penobscot	81	3,585	7,024	342	20,439	36,932
Piscataquis	25	(D)	(D)	94	4,595	6,831
Sagadahoc	9	(D)	(D)	66	3,355	5,287
Somerset	75	2,689	4,990	321	18,942	32,791
Waldo	52	1,609	3,636	247	12,546	22,509
Washington	16	198	247	85	2,890	4,640
York	100	2,451	5,726	305	13,103	21,886
Maine	753	24,210	49,919	3,197	160,048	274,060

Source: 1982 Census of Agriculture

CORN: ACREAGE, YIELD, PRODUCTION AND VALUE, MAINE, 1971 - 1983

		Silage			
Year	Area Planted For All Purposes	Area Harvested	Yield Per Acre	Total Production	Value of Production
	1,000 Acres		Tons	1,000 Tons	1,000 Dollars
1971	33	32	16.5	528	5,861
1972	39	36	15.0	540	7,020
1973	40	37	12.5	463	6,714
1974	44	40	13.5	540	10,260
1975	43	38	13.5	513	13,721
1976	43	40	13.5	540	13,306
1977	45	37	11.0	407	10,926
1978	47	39	13.0	507	12,523
1979	45	38	13.5	513	13,082
1980	45	37	15.0	555	15,263
1981	42	35	15.0	525	12,863
1982	42	33	15.0	495	12,870
1983	40	32	16.5	528	13,940

CORN: NUMBER OF FARMS, ACREAGE, PRODUCTION
COUNTY DISTRIBUTION, MAINE, 1982

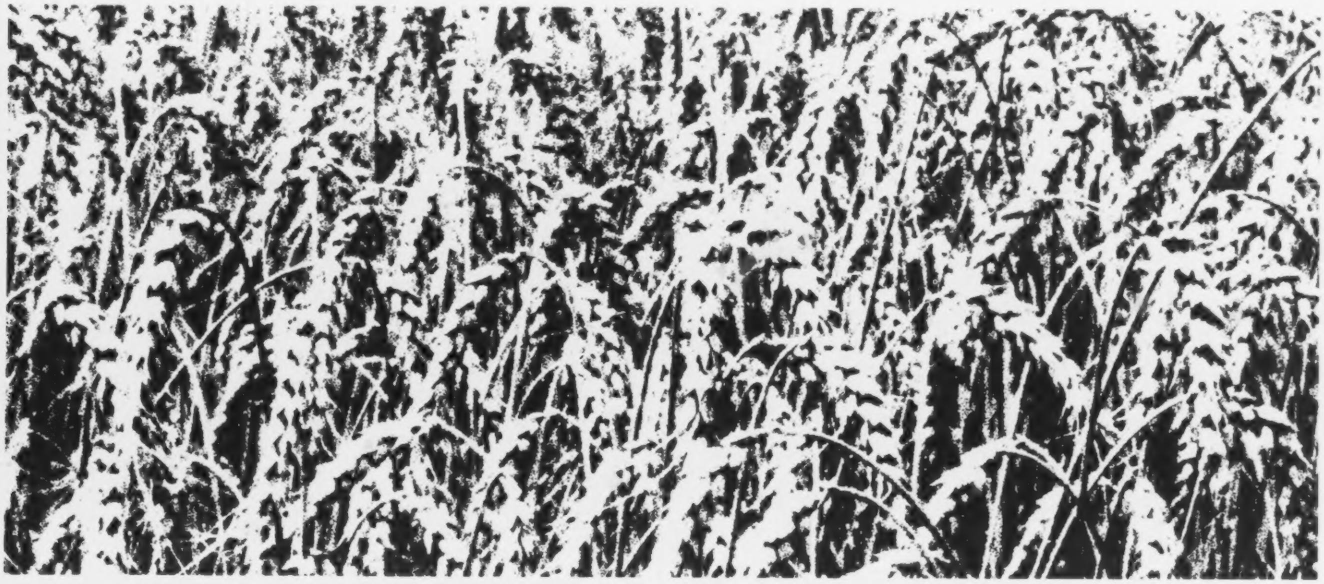
	Corn for Grain / Seed			Corn for Silage / Green Chop		
County	Number of Farms	Acres	Production (Bushels)	Number of Farms	Acres	Production (Bushels)
Androscoggin	12	2,257	173,098	77	3,992	66,697
Aroostook	10	204	9,145	22	810	8,922
Cumberland	7	43	2,920	41	1,766	23,812
Franklin	7	242	23,988	42	1,455	25,651
Hancock	3	3	151	6	17	231
Kennebec	21	757	52,240	94	4,604	69,865
Knox	—	—	—	9	(D)	2,135
Lincoln	6	10	650	13	429	6,997
Oxford	13	750	75,636	42	1,791	25,893
Penobscot	14	1,464	123,986	90	5,984	80,448
Piscataquis	—	—	—	14	1,070	15,346
Sagadahoc	2	(D)	(D)	17	(D)	8,420
Somerset	18	1,579	122,357	98	5,499	89,153
Waldo	6	516	46,149	74	2,738	38,409
Washington	1	(D)	(D)	3	(D)	20
York	6	183	16,750	48	1,689	24,639
Maine	126	8,020	647,910	690	32,540	486,638

Source: 1982 Census of Agriculture

OATS: ACREAGE, YIELD, PRODUCTION, PRICE AND VALUE, MAINE, 1971 - 1983

Year	Area Harvested 1,000 Acres	Yield Per Acre Bushels	Total Production 1,000 Bushels	Price Per Bu. 1/ Dollars	Value of Production 1,000 Dollars
1971	31	52 0	1.612	64	1 183
1972	31	57 0	1.767	70	1 389
1973	27	43 0	1.161	1 45	2 268
1974	30	58.0	1.740	1 50	2 610
1975	34	50 0	1.700	1 30	2.210
1976	32	50 0	1 600	1 30	2.080
1977	35	50 0	1 750	1 10	1 925
1978	42	66 0	2 772	1 01	2 800
1979	45	62 0	2 790	1 25	3 488
1980	48	58 0	2 784	1 50	4 176
1981	45	70 0	3 150	1 40	4 410
1982	44	60 0	2 640	1 25	3 300
1983	38	62 0	2 356	1 45	3 416

1/Includes allowance for loans outstanding and purchases by the government valued at the average loan and purchase rate

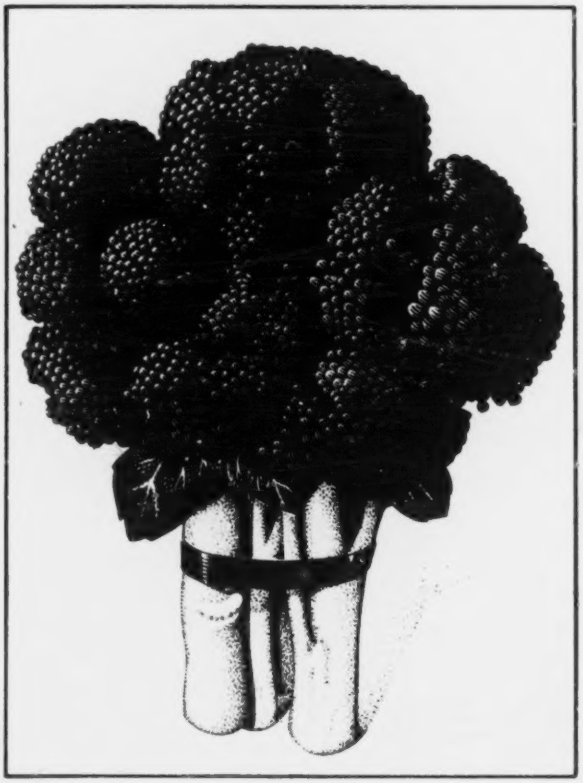


OATS: NUMBER OF FARMS, ACREAGE, PRODUCTION COUNTY DISTRIBUTION, MAINE, 1982

County	Number of Farms	Acres	Production (Bushels)
Androscoggin	3	40	2.250
Aroostook	584	38 243	2 351 291
Cumberland	6	61	2 610
Franklin	3	(D)	(D)
Hancock	6	28	803
Kennebec	8	190	7 448
Knox	—	—	—
Lincoln	1	(D)	(D)
Oxford	3	(D)	(D)
Penobscot	31	1 756	117.587
Piscataquis	7	216	13.242
Sagadahoc	3	10	600
Somerset	11	213	12.250
Waldo	7	67	2.088
Washington	4	13	175
York	3	5	128
Maine	680	41.051	2 519 972

Source: 1982 Census of Agriculture

VEGETABLES, DRY BEANS AND SMALL FRUITS



Vegetable and small fruit farming have been expanding in recent years. One reason is an increased interest in small and part-time farming. Also key to this growth is a shift in consumer demand since the mid-1970's from processed to fresh fruits and vegetables. In Maine, this shift is reflected by a proliferation of roadside stands and farmers markets (the latter increasing from one in 1971 to 26 in 1983).

Besides marketing through these direct sales outlets, fresh vegetable and small fruit growers have increasingly turned to "pick-your-own" as a market option. While do-it-yourself berry picking is especially popular, there has also been a similar steady increase in the number of pick-your-own vegetable opportunities. One reason for the popularity of this direct marketing option is simply the enjoyment people get from a harvest outing to a local farm. In addition, the interest in farm fresh fruits and vegetables reflects increasing consumer interest in nutrition and health. And, because pick-your-own operations tend to involve less overhead for farmers, consumers frequently pay less than they would at supermarkets.

Yet another marketing approach being pursued by some small scale producers is serving the seasonal restaurant trade and other specialty markets, not only through the sale of fresh fruits and vegetables, but also through the marketing of value-added products such as coleslaw and sauerkraut produced from fresh Maine cabbage. To extend the marketing season, others are producing a line of value-added products, from jams, jellies and preserves to pies, muffins and breads. These are marketed at roadside stands, or in some cases, by mail-order.

VEGETABLES AND DRY BEANS

A variety of vegetables are grown in Maine primarily for processing. Aroostook County produces 97 percent of the state's green peas and virtually all of this county's production is sold to local processors for freezing. Pumpkin and squash are also grown for processing, with 33 percent produced in centrally located Knox and Lincoln Counties and another 28 percent accounted for in Cumberland and York.

In 1982, broccoli was grown commerically in Maine for the first time in many years when several Aroostook County potato farmers planted a total of 300 acres on a trial basis. Results of the experiment were encouraging, both in terms of yield and financial return and, in 1983, 900 acres were planted in the County. The 1983 harvest produced 4.5 million pounds of broccoli. Most of the crop, nearly 75%, was sold on the fresh market in Maine and to out-of-state eastern markets as far south as Florida. The remainder of the production was sold to two Aroostook food processors for the frozen vegetable market.

Of the other vegetables grown primarily for the fresh market, sweet corn is the most significant. Cumberland and York Counties produce almost half the total; the Central Maine counties of Androscoggin, Kennebec and Penobscot collectively represent one-third of the total production.

Dry beans are grown both for processing (baked beans) and sale in consumer packs in Maine. The Department has identified several companies that produce and market consumer packs in Maine under a variety of labels including the State of Maine Blue, White and Red label. Two companies produce baked beans, although only a portion of the beans used are grown in Maine. Over half of the State's bean production is located in Penobscot and Oxford Counties.

Cash receipts for farm marketings of vegetables (excluding potatoes) were estimated by the USDA at $5.8 million in 1983, down from $8.4 million in 1982. Roughly 11,000 acres were reported in vegetables both in 1978 and 1982 according to the Census of Agriculture.

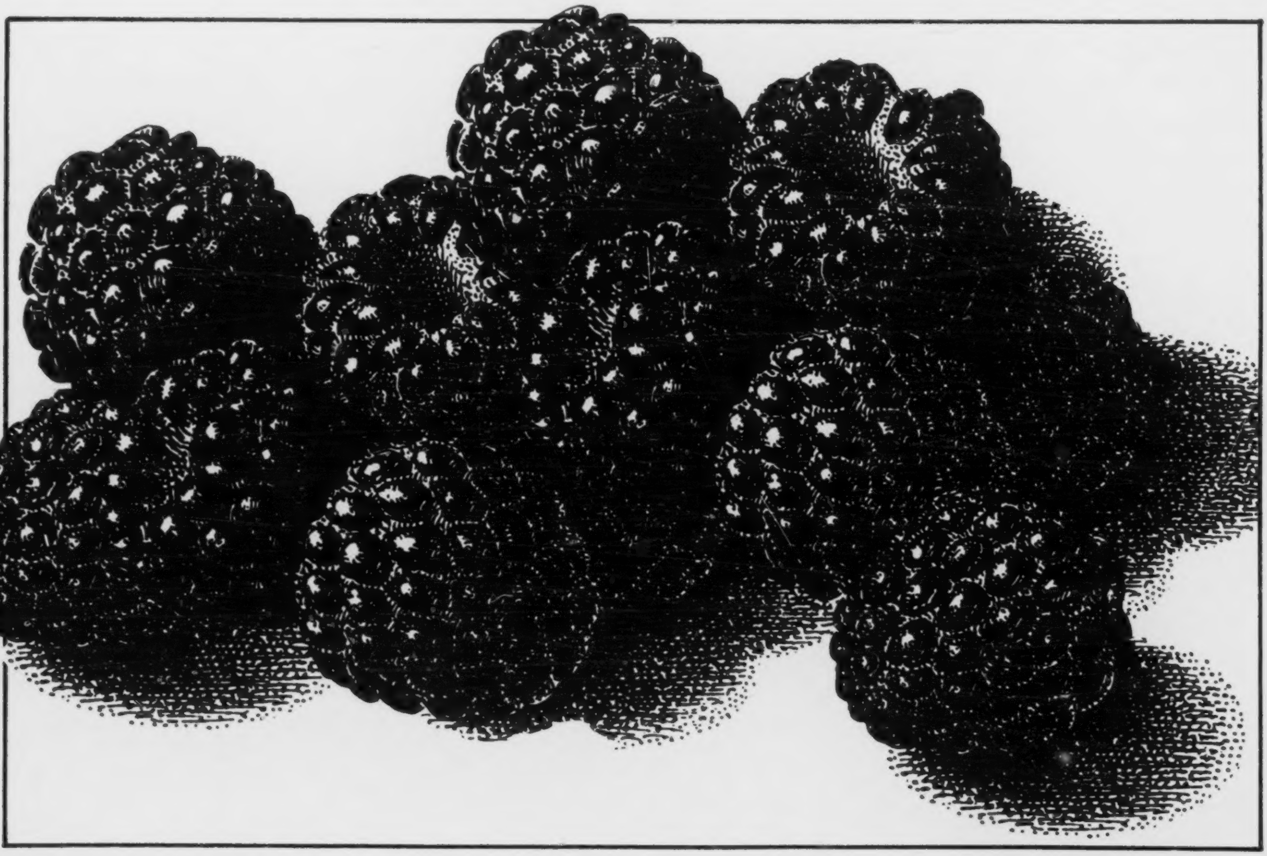
SMALL FRUITS

Among the small fruits (other than blueberries) grown in Maine are strawberries and raspberries. In 1982, Maine produced 1.6 million pounds of strawberries, 36 percent more than in 1978. Cumberland and York Counties together produced about 32.5 percent of the total while Oxford County produced 15 percent and Penobscot County contributed another 13 percent.

Raspberry production increased from 22.3 thousand pounds in 1978 to 27.4 thousand pounds in 1982. The Central Maine counties of Androscoggin, Kennebec, Lincoln and Penobscot accounted for half of the state's total raspberry production, with York County contributing an additional 10.5 percent.

Both strawberries and raspberries are popular fresh market items, and are sold primarily at roadside stands and pick-your-own operations. In 1983, the Department identified 34 strawberry and 10 raspberry pick-your-own opportunities across the state, from Eliot in York County to Caribou in Aroostook County. Strawberries and raspberries are also being processed into jams and jellies by some producers for direct marketing.

Cash farm receipts for raspberry and strawberry sales totalled $800,000 in 1983, down from $1,034,000 in 1982.



VEGETABLES HARVESTED FOR SALE COUNTY DISTRIBUTION, MAINE, 1978 AND 1982

County	Number of Farms 1978	Number of Farms 1982	Number of Acres 1978	Number of Acres 1982
Androscoggin	34	38	300	196
Aroostook	85	97	6,686	7,995
Cumberland	72	49	1,225	831
Franklin	15	12	108	62
Hancock	20	20	49	49
Kennebec	48	40	351	310
Knox	20	11	145	103
Lincoln	19	28	128	167
Oxford	38	33	648	159
Penobscot	46	50	333	238
Piscataquis	11	6	30	21
Sagadahoc	15	16	171	182
Somerset	37	26	134	220
Waldo	25	29	166	108
Washington	22	21	54	58
York	52	53	514	581
Maine	559	535	11,044	11,278

Source: 1982 Census of Agriculture

GREEN PEAS HARVESTED FOR SALE COUNTY DISTRIBUTION, MAINE, 1978 AND 1982

County	Number of Farms 1978	Number of Farms 1982	Number of Acres 1978	Number of Acres 1982
Androscoggin	5	12	3	8
Aroostook	66	78	6,552	7,640
Cumberland	15	13	35	82
Franklin	3	3	(D)	(D)
Hancock	3	7	5	2
Kennebec	10	12	23	30
Oxford	7	5	4	1
Penobscot	11	15	11	10
Piscataquis	4	—	(D)	—
Sagadahoc	5	5	(D)	(D)
Somerset	13	10	14	9
Waldo	7	5	3	2
Washington	4	7	3	(D)
York	20	11	15	16
All Other Counties	3	4	1	7
Maine	176	187	6,695	7,845

Source: 1982 Census of Agriculture

ESTIMATED PEA PRODUCTION, MAINE 1973 TO 1983

Year	Production (Tons)
1973	3,700
1974	9,100
1975	8,400
1976	6,150
1977	9,000
1978	8,350
1979	11,780
1980	8,380
1981	13,050
1982	10,950
1983	9,690

PUMPKIN & SQUASH HARVESTED FOR SALE
COUNTY DISTRIBUTION, MAINE, 1978 AND 1982

	Number of Farms		Number of Acres	
County	**1978**	**1982**	**1978**	**1982**
Androscoggin	16	18	36	18
Aroostook	12	13	2	9
Cumberland	54	29	214	104
Franklin	12	4	57	(D)
Hancock	9	8	7	5
Kennebec	31	19	19	23
Knox	14	8	116	73
Lincoln	11	14	79	99
Oxford	23	20	9	14
Penobscot	24	32	33	26
Piscataquis	4	4	2	3
Sagadahoc	8	8	8	(D)
Somerset	20	11	13	14
Waldo	10	11	30	15
Washington	11	16	12	11
York	31	31	52	42
All Other Counties	3[2/]	4[1/]	2[2/]	1[1/]
Maine	293	250	696	484

1/Combines 1982 data on pumpkins for Franklin, Hancock, Knox, Piscataquis, Waldo in 1982

2/Combines 1978 data on pumpkins for Lincoln, Piscataquis, Sagadahoc, Waldo, and Washington

Source: 1982 Census of Agriculture

HEAD CABBAGE HARVESTED FOR SALE
COUNTY DISTRIBUTION, MAINE, 1978 AND 1982

	Number of Farms		Number of Acres	
County	**1978**	**1982**	**1978**	**1982**
Androscoggin	7	5	32	1
Aroostook	8	5	5	5
Cumberland	13	8	85	70
Hancock	4	5	(Z)	2
Kennebec	6	9	5	7
Knox	3	3	1	(D)
Lincoln	4	—	(D)	—
Penobscot	9	8	4	11
Piscataquis	3	—	1	—
Somerset	7	5	8	21
Waldo	4	5	(D)	2
Washington	—	3	—	(D)
York	4	6	1	2
All Other Counties	6	6	2	4
Maine	78	68	179	140

Source: 1982 Census of Agriculture

BROCCOLI HARVESTED FOR SALE
COUNTY DISTRIBUTION, MAINE, 1978 AND 1982

County	Number of Farms 1978	Number of Farms 1982	Number of Acres 1978	Number of Acres 1982
Androscoggin	3	5	(D)	3
Aroostook	5	12	(D)	284
Cumberland	6	4	11	6
Kennebec	—	4	—	3
Oxford	3	4	3	1
Penobscot	3	5	(Z)	1
Somerset	—	3	—	2
Waldo	—	3	—	1
York	—	6	—	2
All Other Counties	13	8	2	2
Maine	33	54	33	302

Source: 1982 Census of Agriculture

DRY FIELD AND SEED BEANS HARVESTED FOR SALE
COUNTY DISTRIBUTION, MAINE, 1978 AND 1982

County	Number of Farms 1978	Number of Farms 1982	Number of Acres 1978	Number of Acres 1982
Androscoggin	4	6	10	9
Aroostook	5	7	210	(D)
Cumberland	—	6	—	12
Franklin	7	3	275	(D)
Hancock	—	6	—	6
Kennebec	10	10	63	61
Lincoln	—	—	—	—
Oxford	5	8	640	882
Penobscot	17	24	275	270
Piscataquis	8	6	309	161
Somerset	4	11	62	79
Waldo	5	13	82	106
Washington	—	6	—	12
York	—	6	—	(D)
All Other Countries	6	3	10	4
Maine	71	115	1,936	1,955

Source: 1982 Census of Agriculture

SWEET CORN HARVESTED FOR SALE
COUNTY DISTRIBUTION, MAINE, 1978 AND 1982

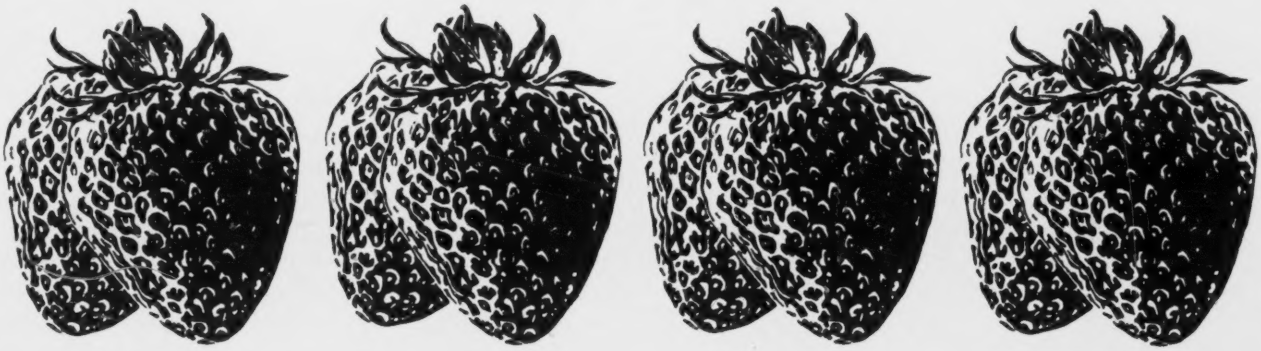
County	Number of Farms 1978	Number of Farms 1982	Number of Acres 1978	Number of Acres 1982
Androscoggin	19	31	134	115
Aroostook	12	16	16	21
Cumberland	50	38	528	391
Franklin	13	7	32	20
Hancock	8	14	15	14
Kennebec	36	33	214	182
Knox	5	4	17	9
Lincoln	6	11	24	31
Oxford	26	24	192	119
Penobscot	33	43	230	157
Piscataquis	6	3	10	(D)
Sagadahoc	7	11	9	33
Somerset	26	19	61	96
Waldo	19	21	87	78
Washington	7	11	8	(D)
York	33	40	353	405
Maine	306	326	1,929	1,685

Source: 1982 Census of Agriculture

STRAWBERRIES HARVESTED FOR SALE
COUNTY DISTRIBUTION, MAINE, 1978 AND 1982

County	Number of Farms		Number of Acres		Production (Pounds)	
	1978	1982	1978	1982	1978	1982
Androscoggin	17	13	20	32	43,269	98,392
Aroostook	15	12	12	25	22,587	36,850
Cumberland	32	31	71	73	242,874	254,509
Hancock	4	4	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Kennebec	11	17	10	18	15,612	37,682
Knox	16	15	25	37	138,137	130,737
Lincoln	4	5	(D)	1	(D)	4,117
Oxford	5	5	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Penobscot	15	10	29	42	106,774	238,970
Sagadahoc	18	23	35	55	98,352	199,900
Somerset	9	13	3	15	5,342	47,554
Waldo	8	11	(D)	8	(D)	19,310
Washington	10	12	2	16	8,250	41,416
York	19	37	20	80	115,705	252,408
All Other Counties	5	5	3	4	13,450	12,150
Maine	188	213	287	454	1,000,278	1,562,119

Source: 1982 Census of Agriculture



RASPBERRIES HARVESTED FOR SALE
COUNTY DISTRIBUTION, MAINE, 1978 AND 1982

County	Number of Farms		Number of Acres		Production (Pounds)	
	1978	1982	1978	1982	1978	1982
Androscoggin	4	4	2	3	1,135	2,925
Aroostook	6	5	3	1	2,285	1,130
Cumberland	8	—	2	—	2,091	—
Hancock	3	7	(Z)	(D)	(D)	1,671
Kennebec	3	6	1	3	450	7,358
Knox	—	3	—	(D)	—	370
Lincoln	3	5	(D)	(D)	1,000	1,135
Oxford	4	5	1	(D)	725	1,856
Penobscot	6	7	3	(D)	3,349	2,310
Sagadahoc	—	4	—	2	—	837
Somerset	4	3	1	(D)	892	350
Waldo	5	4	2	(D)	3,837	745
Washington	3	3	(D)	1	4,620	(D)
York	4	12	1	4	(D)	2,865
All Other Counties	4	3	1	3	1,256	3,226
Maine	57	71	20	27	22,322	27,737

Source: 1982 Census of Agriculture

APPLES

Maine apples were known and consumed in Europe prior to the American Revolution. Today, Maine continues an active export business in apples, particularly to England, in addition to marketing apples throughout the U.S. and Canada. Maine's apple production is the second largest in New England and ranks 14th nationally. McIntosh apples are the most common variety produced in Maine. Other varieties include Cortland, Red Delicious, Golden Delicious, and Northern Spy.

About 25% of Maine's apple crop is marketed in-state. The rest is shipped to major East Coast markets or exported to foreign markets. Most small-scale orchardists market their crop directly to consumers through pick-your-own operations and roadside stands. In 1983, the Department identified 40 orchards with pick-your-own operations. Generally, direct sales to consumers and retail stores have been on the increase.

In addition to fresh market sales, Maine producers have become more active in processing. Nationally, consumption of processed apple products, particularly apple juice, is rising. Value added products processed in Maine include applesauce, cider and canned apples. The Department has identified 47 apple cider mills and 4 apple processors in the state.

Interest in apples as a commercial crop has been growing in Maine. Although production has been relatively constant for the past decade, several trends point to increases in the near future. Between 1974 and 1982,the number of farms selling apples as a cash crop increased from 167 to 241, while land in apple orchards increased from 6,437 acres to 7,633 acres. This change was characterized by a shift from larger to smaller size operations. Eighty-three orchards were added in the size class of under 15 acres, while 9 were lost in the size class of over 15 acres.

Recent developments in research are also expected to boost the State's apple production. One such development is the use of new and more disease resistant foliar feeds in conjunction with currently used ground feeds. Additionally, new high yield dwarf varieties require less equipment for harvesting and can be planted closer together resulting in increased production per acre. Statistics show a substantial increase in the number of dwarf apple plantings in the last four years, which will reach bearing age in the last half of this decade.

Orchardists in the State of Washington also have increased production and their aggressive promotional efforts have been increasing their market shares. Maine, in trying to maintain and expand its market shares, is taking steps to promote its uniquely tart and tasty varieties. One such effort was the creation of an Apple Marketing Order in 1983. This established the state's first industry-wide apple marketing promotion and research program, funded by a 5 cent per bushel fee paid by commercial producers. Money generated through the order will be used to help increase Maine apple sales in major northeastern cities, through advertising and promotion strategies, in addition to funding market and production research.

Maine's 1983 apple crop totaled 84 million pounds, in line with the 84.8 million pound average crop since 1979. Compared to the previous year's crop, this was down 6 percent as apple growers in Maine (and New England) struggled with a poor growing season. A dry summer reduced proper sizing of the apples and caused some premature drop. In spite of a smaller crop, the value of the 1983 apple crop was $13 million, slightly higher than $12.9 million in 1982, but 14 percent lower than the 1981 value.

APPLES: PRODUCTION, PRICE AND VALUE, MAINE, 1971 - 1983

Year	Total	Production 1/ Not Utilized 2/	Having Value	Price Per Unit	Value of Utilized Production
		1,000 42-pound units		Dollars	1,000 Dollars
1971	2,310	120	2,190	2.88	6,302
1972	1,786	—	1,786	4.08	7,283
1973	1,310	—	1,310	5.59	7,315
1974	1,810	72	1,738	4.45	7,738
1975	1,762	24	1,738	4.28	7,446
1976	1,786	—	1,786	5.25	9,375
1977	2,190	95	2,095	5.00	10,472
1978	1,786	—	1,786	5.54	9,900
1979	2,048	—	2,048	6.13	12,556
1980	2,024	—	2,024	5.88	11,900
1981	1,905	—	1,905	7.98	15,200
1982	2,119	—	2,119	6.07	12,872
1983	2,000	—	2,000	6.44	13,008

1/Estimates relate to production in orchards of 100 or more trees.
2/Abandoned due to economic reasons

APPLES: PRODUCTION BY VARIETY, MAINE, 1971 - 1981

Year	Cortland	Delicious	Golden Delicious	McIntosh	Northern Spy	Other Varieties	Total Production
				1,000 42-pound units			
1971	219	243	150	1,526	33	139	2,310
1972	124	169	117	1,276	21	79	1,786
1973	131	138	119	831	21	70	1,310
1974	140	198	126	1,212	29	105	1,810
1975	160	179	114	1,169	33	107	1,762
1976	155	214	105	1,181	24	107	1,786
1977	181	238	131	1,483	21	136	2,190
1978	157	205	95	1,202	19	108	1,786
1979	179	250	126	1,310	29	154	2,048
1980	155	243	110	1,357	29	130	2,024
1981[1/]	155	205	110	1,333	24	78	1,905

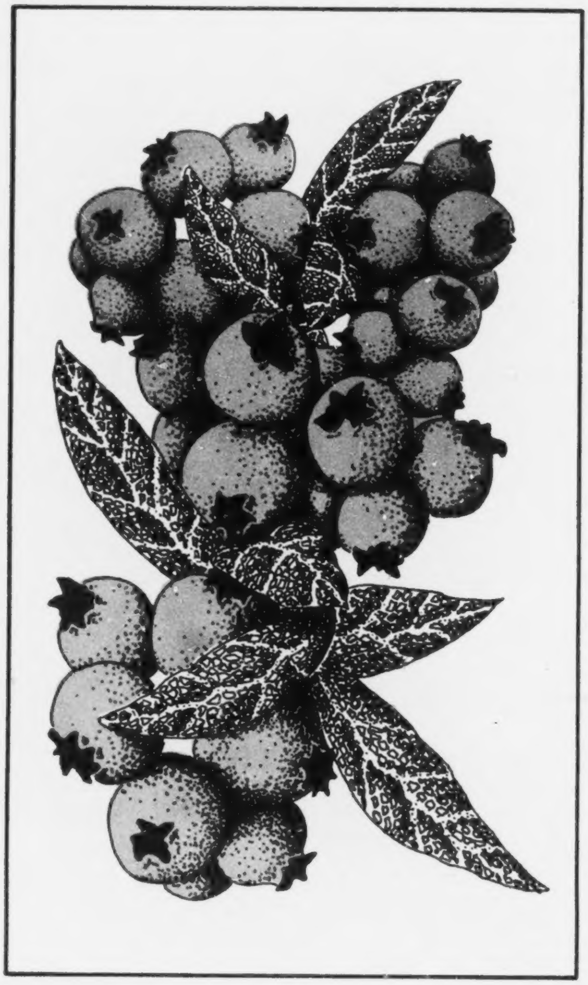
1/New England Crop and Livestock Reporting Service discontinued this series after 1981.

APPLES, COUNTY DISTRIBUTION, MAINE, 1982

County	Number of Farms	Acres (Bearing & Non-bearing)	Production (Pounds)
Androscoggin	33	1,929	25,097,537
Aroostook	19	41	19,000
Cumberland	29	341	4,838,288
Franklin	28	490	5,196,803
Hancock	16	103	(D)
Kennebec	34	1,145	17,499,552
Knox	12	82	(D)
Lincoln	18	99	555,017
Oxford	37	961	12,116,766
Penobscot	38	263	2,019,726
Piscataquis	11	33	15,400
Sagadahoc	12	67	126,778
Somerset	18	228	2,271,960
Waldo	21	240	1,802,091
Washington	18	33	(D)
York	54	1,575	17,572,376
Maine	398	7,629	90,293,322

Source: 1982 Census of Agriculture.

WILD BLUEBERRIES



Wild low-bush blueberries were harvested in Maine long before Europeans explored our coastline for settlement. Gathering berries was a public privilege for more than a century before blueberries were first canned commercially following the Civil War.

Over 98 percent of the wild blueberries produced in the U.S. are grown in Maine. Berries are gathered from about 25,000 acres of barrens located in our easternmost counties, and to a lesser extent, elsewhere in Maine. Historically, very few berries have been sold fresh. The bulk of the crop has been processed and shipped to out-of-state markets.

Maine wild blueberries are known for their distinctive rich taste and slightly tart flavor. Wild blueberries are also superior to cultivated varieties for processing use. Their small size and unique character make them particularly suitable for baking and for use in jams and preserves.

Traditionally, Maine's wild blueberry crop has been sold to processors for canning and freezing while its competitor, the cultivated blueberry industry, has sold its crop primarily on the fresh market. In recent years production has increased in both industries. Responding to this increase, the cultivated industry now processes some of its crop and Maine has begun expansion into the marketing of fresh packs. Although this new idea is still in the trial stages the fresh pack shows promise for the future.

The wild blueberry industry has further responded to its competitor with a promotional effort introduced through the formation of the Wild Blueberry Association of North America (WBANA). Comprised primarily of Maine and Canadian processors, the focus of the organization's efforts has been a campaign to distinguish low-bush or "wild" blueberries as a unique product capable of commanding a premium price,and to expand their markets overseas. As a result of their efforts, export markets were found in Japan and Western Europe.

Yearly production has averaged 28.2 million pounds since 1979. This increase in production is largely the result of growers' adoption of better cultural practices, especially better weed control and the increased use of honeybees for pollination. Cash farm receipts from the sale of blueberries have averaged $9.7 million per year since 1976, and totalled $16.5 million in 1983.

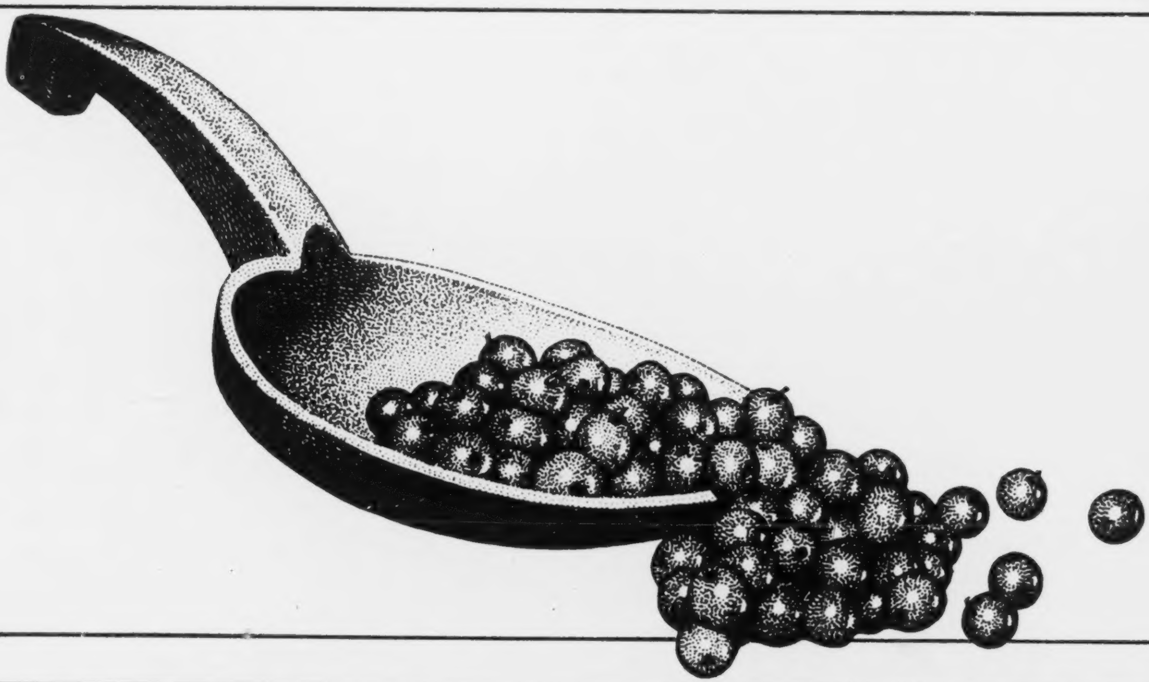
Maine's 1983 blueberry harvest totaled 44.7 million pounds, 20 percent higher than the record crop of 1982 and double the 1981 crop. Excellent growing conditions prevailed throughout the season. Mild winter temperatures reduced the incidence of winterkill. A cool, wet spring got the berries off to a slow start. Adequate moisture during the summer months promoted good size and growth.

In 1983, Maine blueberry producers experienced low prices. Record breaking crops were harvested in Maine and Canada and European bilberry producers harvested heavy yields. Additionally, a strong U.S. dollar made Maine blueberries relatively more expensive overseas, limiting exports. At the end of 1983, 16 million pounds of Maine blueberries remained in storage.

WILD BLUEBERRIES, COUNTY DISTRIBUTION, MAINE, 1982

County	Number of Farms	Acres	Production (Pounds)
Androscoggin	1	(D)	(D)
Aroostook	—	—	—
Cumberland	8	235	277,826
Franklin	1	(D)	(D)
Hancock	118	3,088	6,072,424
Kennebec	3	55	32,560
Knox	44	1,212	947,139
Lincoln	19	367	331,491
Oxford	6	78	106,800
Penobscot	10	165	157,269
Piscataquis	3	36	105,447
Sagadahoc	—	—	—
Somerset	1	(D)	(D)
Waldo	27	688	847,747
Washington	230	11,168	20,043,424
York	3	(D)	(D)
Maine	474	17,773	29,661,891

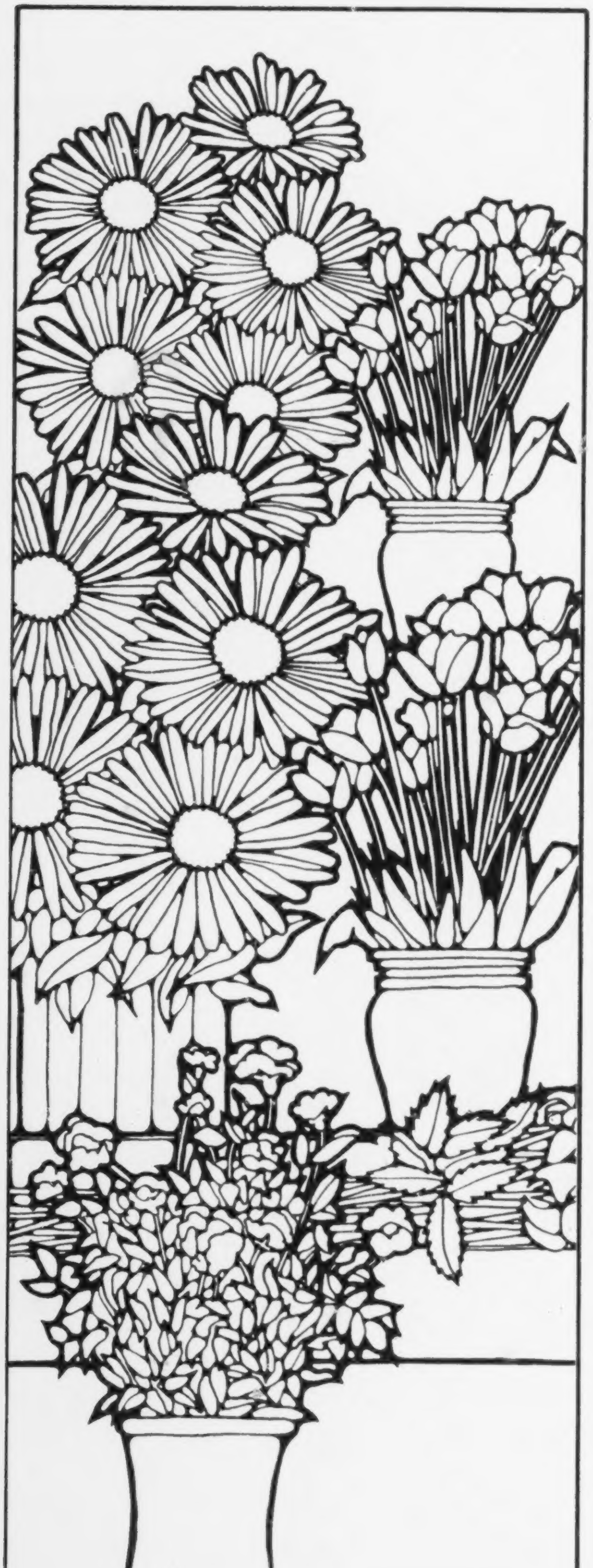
Source: 1982 Census of Agriculture



WILD BLUEBERRY PRODUCTION AND VALUE, MAINE, 1971 - 1983

Year	Production 1,000 Pounds	Price Per Pound Cents	Value of Production 1,000 Dollars
1971	19,154	16.3	3,122
1972	16,928	22.2	3,758
1973	22,096	26.9	5,944
1974	18,566	18.5	3,435
1975	11,910	26.5	3,156
1976	24,908	31.0	7,721
1977	14,369	60.6	8,708
1978	18,100	51.0	9,231
1979	17,600	36.0	6,336
1980	21,200	38.0	8,056
1981	21,746	42.0	9,199
1982	35,925	52.0	18,681
1983	44,653	37.0	16,522

NURSERY AND GREENHOUSE PRODUCTS



Many of Maine's 425 greenhouses are seasonal and grow seedlings for farming and gardening, although 25 percent of the operations grow a variety of potted plants and flowers year-round. Maine also supports 88 nurseries, 77 of which are less than 4 acres in size.

A steady increase in production and sales of greenhouse and nursery items has occurred in recent years. Expansion has taken place in the floriculture industry as direct marketing of flowers and plants gained popularity. However, the greenhouse operator's share of the cut flower business has experienced a tremendous decline as sales by street vendors, farmers and supermarkets have increased.

To compensate for these losses, a few have adapted by selling foliage and flowering potted plants to chain stores. Others have chosen to combine florist and nursery sales with fruits and vegetables for sale directly to consumers at roadside stands. Still others have expanded into garden centers, where the concept of "one stop" shopping is applied. Garden centers sell nursery stock, flowers, seedlings, and garden supplies ranging from tools to fertilizers and customers are offered technical advice and assistance as well. These centers have grown in response to the increasing trends toward home gardening and "do-it-yourself" landscaping.

Open land used to produce nursery and greenhouse products increased from 438 acres in 1978 to 526 acres in 1982 according to the U.S. Census of Agriculture. This was an increase of 17 percent. Cumberland and York Counties together accounted for 28 percent of nursery and greenhouse operations in 1982, while three Central Maine counties, Androscoggin, Kennebec and Penobscot, contributed an additional 26 percent to the total.

Census of Agriculture figures show that sales from operations growing nursery and greenhouse products rose from $6.4 million in 1978 to $7.3 million in 1982, an increase of almost $1 million. The sale of vegetable and flower seeds more than doubled in that same period of time, while greenhouse vegetable sales increased 25 percent between 1978 and 1982. USDA estimated cash receipts from greenhouse and nursery marketings at $7.5 million in 1982, and $7.8 million in 1983.

NURSERY AND GREENHOUSE PRODUCTS GROWN FOR SALE
MAINE, 1978 AND 1982

	Number of Farms		Sq. Ft. Under Glass Or Other Protection		Acres in the Open		Sales ($1,000)	
	1978	1982	1978	1982	1978	1982	1978	1982
Nursery & Greenhouse Products — TOTAL	342	339	1,829,685	1,391,416	438	526	6,378	7,298
Products grown in the open, irrigated	48	32	(X)	(X)	249	217	(X)	(X)
Bedding Plants	229	233	772,087	812,137	14	91	2,145	2,726
Cut flowers and cut florist greens	56	43	208,018	47,476	23	16	544	293
Foliage and flowering plants	110	90	686,172	379,771	21	21	2,113	2,272
Nursery products	61	55	52,006	65,655	352	351	1,376	1,745
Vegetable & flower seeds	21	27	40,732	43,790	16	40	68	166
Greenhouse vegetables	6	12	26,560	24,400	(X)	(X)	29	38

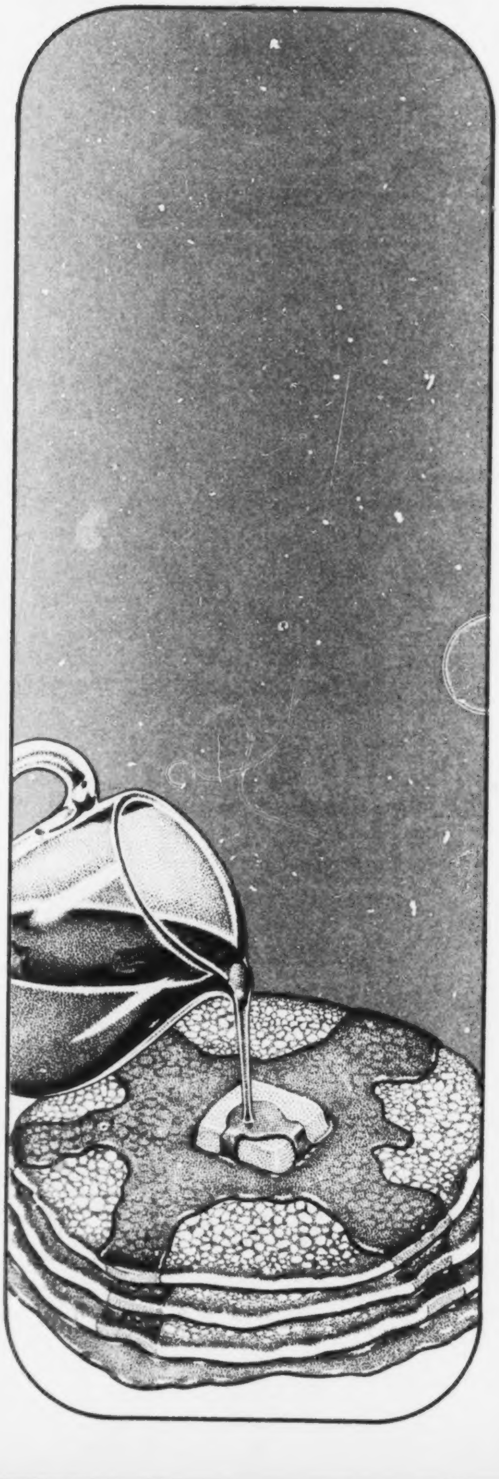
Source: 1982 Census of Agriculture.

NURSERY AND GREENHOUSE PRODUCTS GROWN FOR SALE
COUNTY DISTRIBUTION, MAINE, 1978 AND 1982

Geographic Area	Farms	Sq. Ft. Under Glass or Other Protection	Acres in The Open	Sales ($1,000)
Nursery and Greenhouse Products				
State Total				
Maine 1982	339	1,391,416	526	7,298
.... 1978.....	342	1,829,685	438	6,378
Counties, 1982				
Androscoggin	23	86,607	(D)	503
Aroostook	11	(D)	(D)	197
Cumberland	45	339,791	41	1,575
Franklin	8	11,952	7	53
Hancock	25	88,410	11	636
Kennebec	33	170,383	84	991
Knox	13	53,472	18	335
Lincoln	19	27,077	20	158
Oxford	21	(D)	(D)	(D)
Penobscot	33	44,037	14	222
Piscataquis	7	(D)	(D)	(D)
Sagadahoc	8	33,248	(D)	59
Somerset	21	65,334	6	224
Waldo	11	(D)	(D)	185
Washington	12	(D)	(D)	67
York	49	254,546	45	(D)

Source: 1982 Census of Agriculture

HONEY AND MAPLE PRODUCTS



BEES & HONEY

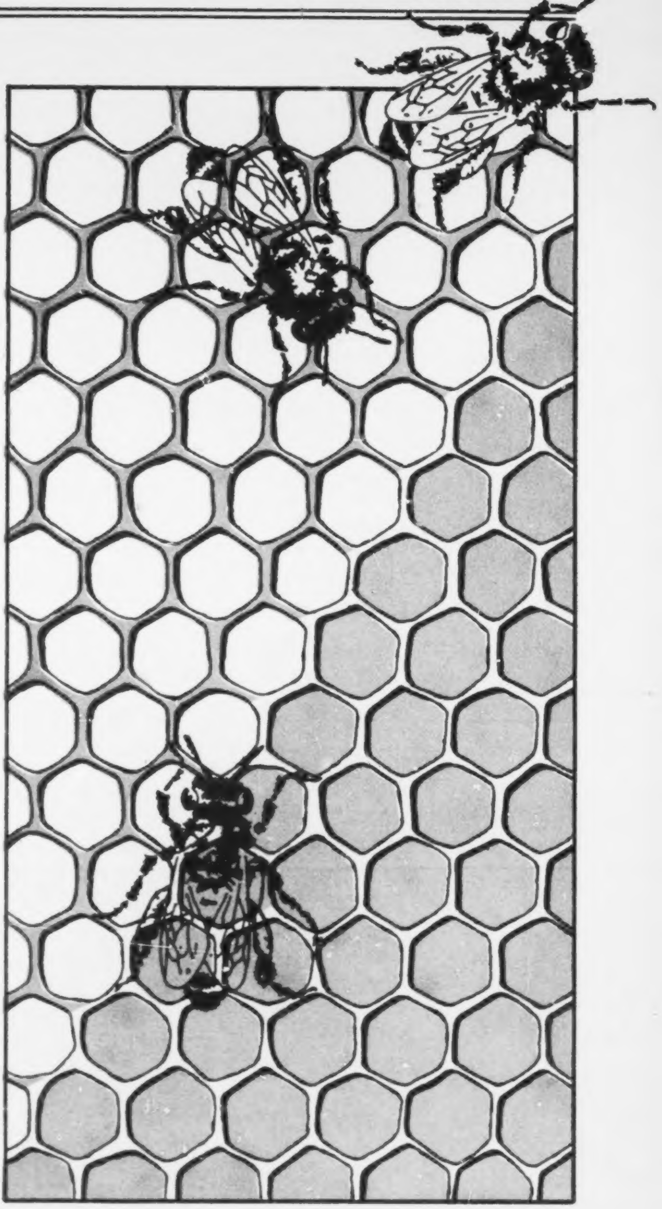
Beekeeping for honey production and pollination services is one of Maine's fastest growing agricultural industries. There are now approximately 900 beekeepers in the state managing a total of about 10,000 colonies. This is an increase of 100 percent since 1979 when the statewide total was 5,000 hives and reflects the growing popularity of beekeeping among hobbyists and part-time farmers.

Though many Maine beekeepers are hobbyists, a growing number of commercial operators sell honey and rent their hives to orchards and blueberry producers (as a method of ensuring pollination and improving crop yields). To meet local demands for pollination services, an additional 10,000 to 12,000 colonies are imported from the southern U.S. each year, an indication of the market potential for increased expansion by Maine beekeepers.

Honey production in the state is currently estimated at over 300,000 pounds a year. Sales of honey and beeswax and pollination rentals by beekeepers in Maine now generate an estimated $600,000 annually. Maine's expanding apple and blueberry industries, which have increasingly depended upon commercial pollination services, had collective receipts of $34 million in 1982. In addition, planting of small fruits also dependent on pollination by honeybees, such as strawberries and raspberries, is increasing in the state. It is likely that these industries, too, will look increasingly to Maine beekeepers in the future to improve production.

Prices Maine beekeepers receive for their honey are affected by low price competition of foreign imports from Canada, Mexico, Argentina and China. Because of the impact of bee pollinators on agricultural crops, a federal price support program was established to assist the industry. In 1983, Maine beekeepers forfeited over 42,000 pounds of honey to the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) for use in the School Lunch Program.

The need to control diseases which pose a threat to the bee industry was addressed in 1983 when the Legislature authorized the Department to employ a full-time apiarist to administer a disease control program and to provide technical assistance to beekeepers. That year an outbreak of American Foulbrood (AFB), an extremely contagious disease, was discovered in Maine hives, reaching an epidemic level of 16 percent.



Apiarists in Maine kept 10,000 bee colonies in 1983, 20 percent more than in 1981 and the largest number since 1954. Yield per colony in 1983 was 35 pounds compared to 28 pounds in 1981. Apiarists in 1983 received an average price of 90.0 cents per pound compared to a slightly lower 89.1 cents per pound in 1981. With a record high production due to the increased number of colonies and a good price, the 1983 value of production was a record $315,000, well above the $200,000 for the 1981 crop.

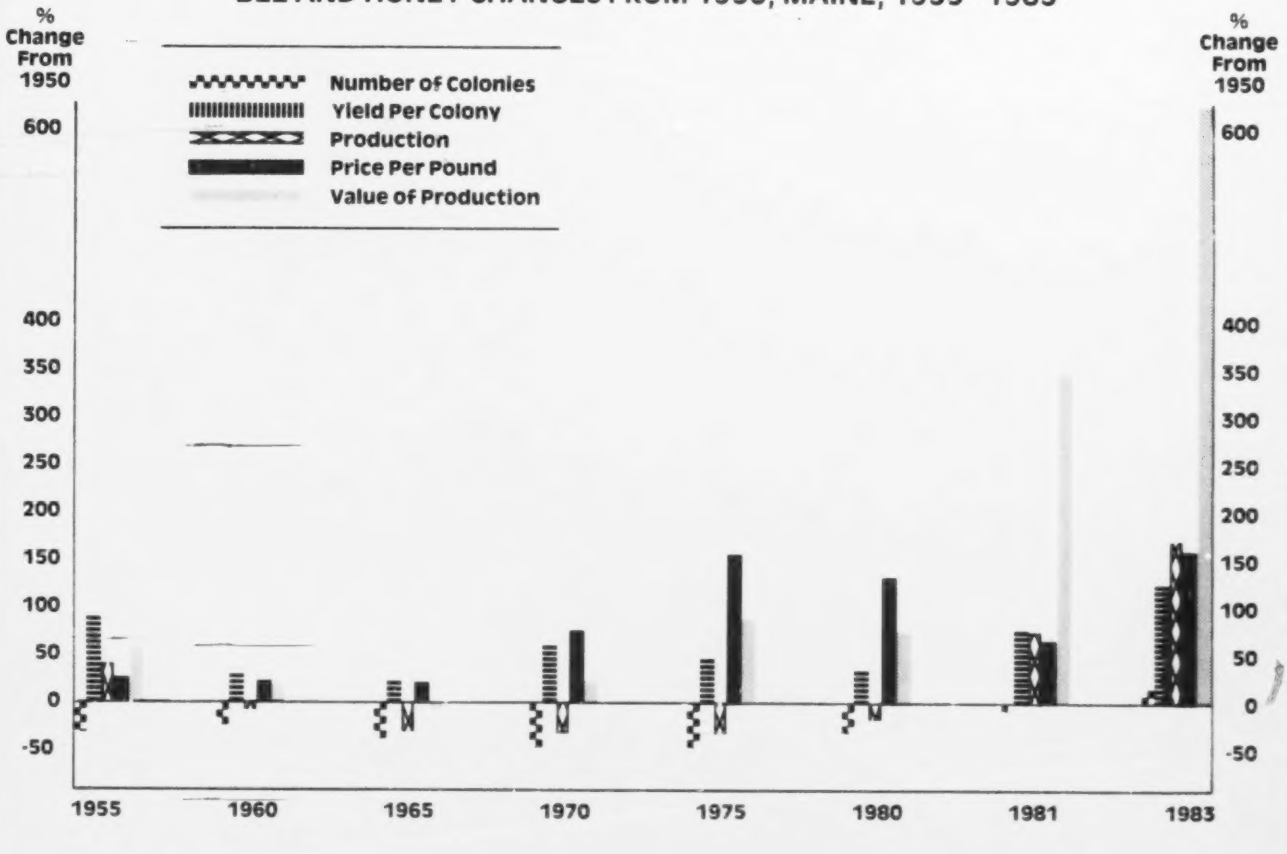
BEES, HONEY AND BEESWAX: COLONIES OF BEES, PRODUCTION, PRICE PER POUND AND VALUE OF PRODUCTION, MAINE, 1971 -1983

		Honey				Beeswax		
Year	Colonies of Bees	Yield Per Colony	Production	Price Per Pound	Value of Production	Production	Price Per Pound	Value of Production
	1,000	Pounds	1,000 Pounds	Cents	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Pounds	Dollars	1,000 Dollars
1971	4	35	140	48.5	68	3	.65	2
1972	4	20	80	57.7	46	2	.65	1
1973	4	33	132	61.5	81	3	.80	2
1974	4	33	132	73.9	98	1	1.10	1
1975	4	23	92	89.5	82	2	1.00	2
1976	5	22	110	91.0	100	2	1.05	2
1977	5	18	90	85.8	77	2	1.40	3
1978	5	36	180	98.2	177	2	1.60	3
1979	5	36	180	68.9	124	3	1.60	5
1980	7	19	133	83.1	111	3	1.84	6
1981[1]	8	28	224	89.1	200	5	1.99	10
1982								
1983[2]	10	35	350	90.0	315	7	1.25	9

1/New England Crop and Livestock Reporting Service discontinued this series after 1981. Information for 1982 is unavailable.

2/Maine Department of Agriculture, Food and Rural Resources estimates.

BEE AND HONEY CHANGES FROM 1950, MAINE, 1955 - 1983[1]



MAPLE SYRUP

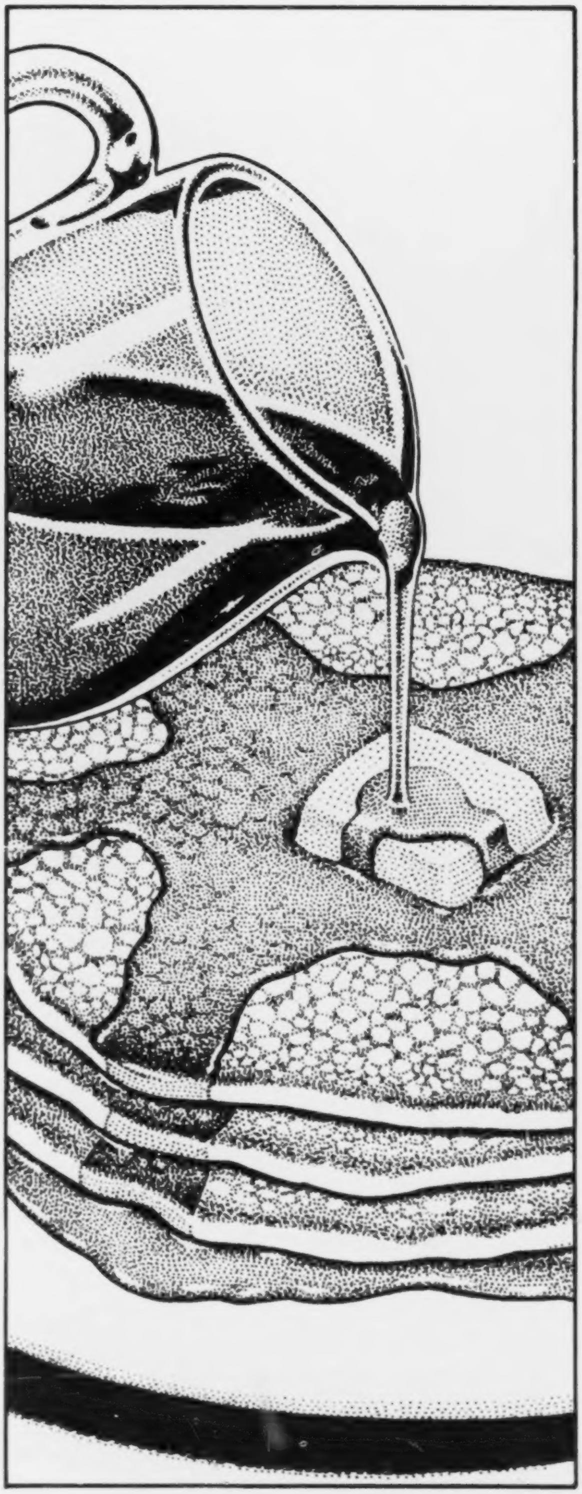
The art of making sugar and syrup from the sap of the maple tree was developed by the Native Americans of the Northeast. It was used as an all-purpose seasoning and as one of their staple foods, a primary source of nourishment in the early spring. Considered to be so valuable (and portable), it was often used as money. Throughout the early centuries of our history, New England farmers found it cheaper to produce and use than imported cane sugar.

Maine is one of nine states in the U.S. where maple syrup is produced commercially. Its warm spring days and below-freezing spring nights are instrumental in producing a sweet, high quality sap. Maine syrup producers have traditionally received a premium price for their product, the majority of which is sold locally.

Recently, the industry has been affected by new state policies regarding the definition of "Maine syrup." A number of Canadian maple syrup producers along the border tap trees and produce syrup in Maine. This syrup amounts to approximately four times the volume produced by Maine producers. Historically, the syrup produced here by Canadians has gone back to Canada and has been sold to Canadian brokers. In 1982, the Department recognized this syrup as Maine syrup subject to Maine licensing and inspection. As a result in 1983, 48 of these Canadian producers were licensed and inspected. A good portion of this syrup is now being marketed as Maine syrup.

This increase in the volume of Maine syrup is viewed by some as a positive development, since it could be helpful in opening up new larger wholesale markets. However, others express concern about the competition for Maine's more limited retail markets, and the possible effect on market price. To date, however, prices received for Maine syrup are holding strong.

The combined maple syrup production for the 1983 season by Maine producers and Canadian producers in the state totaled 53.5 thousand gallons. Of that total, Canadian production in Maine accounted for 45.5 thousand gallons while Maine producers made up the remaining 8,000 gallons (20 percent less than the previous year's 10,000 gallons). The season was reported too warm, although cool weather towards the end lengthened the season and increased production. The color of Maine produced syrup was medium to light.



MAPLE SYRUP: PRODUCTION, PRICE AND VALUE, MAINE, 1971 - 1983

Year	Production 1,000 Gallons	Price Per Gallon Dollars	Value of Production 1,000 Dollars
1971	8	9.10	73
1972	8	10.50	84
1973	8	11.70	94
1974	7	12.70	89
1975	9	13.70	123
1976	7	13.70	96
1977	8	15.50	124
1978	7	16.00	112
1979	9	17.90	161
1980	5	19.80	99
1981	12	23.00	276
1982	10	21.60	216
1983[1]	53.5	22.30	1,193

[1] 1983 figures combine Maine production with Canadian production in Maine (approximately 45.5 thousand gallons)

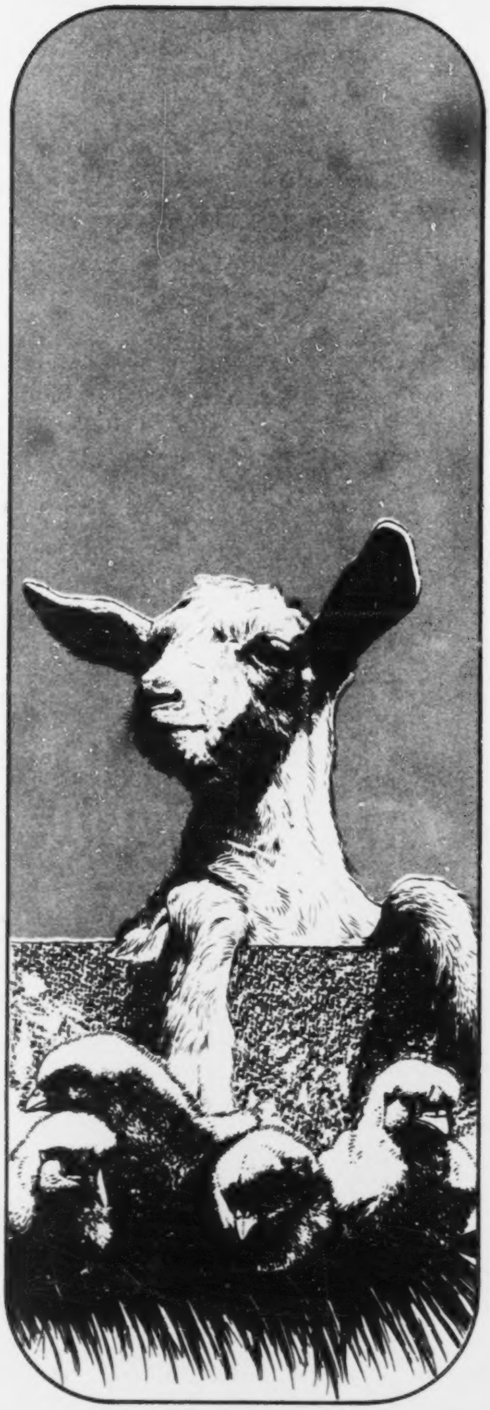
MAPLE SYRUP: PRICES BY TYPE OF SALE AND SIZE OF CONTAINERS, MAINE, 1971 - 1983

	Retail				Dollars		Wholesale				
Year	Gallons	½ Gallons	Quarts	Pints	½ Pints	Gallons	½ Gallons	Quarts	Pints	½ Pints	All Sales Equiv. Per Gallon
1971	8.40	4.60	2.60	1.50	.85	7.35	4.00	2.25	1.30	.85	9.10
1972	9.10	4.95	3.00	1.80	1.10	8.40	4.55	2.75	1.55	.80	10.50
1973	10.10	5.55	3.35	2.05	1.25	9.10	4.95	2.90	1.65	1.00	11.70
1974	10.90	6.00	3.65	2.25	1.50	9.30	5.20	3.20	1.85	1.20	12.70
1975	11.80	6.50	3.75	2.50	1.50	10.00	6.05	3.50	2.20	1.25	13.70
1976	12.20	6.65	3.75	2.25	1.40	10.25	6.00	3.50	2.25	1.30	13.70
1977	13.25	6.90	4.20	2.90	1.55	11.75	6.35	3.85	2.40	1.50	15.50
1978	14.13	7.50	4.35	2.59	1.72	12.00	6.50	3.68	2.15	1.20	16.00
1979	15.55	7.96	4.88	3.04	2.14	12.50	7.25	3.92	2.42	1.55	17.90
1980	18.40	9.71	5.40	3.38	2.25	15.00	8.00	4.25	2.95	1.90	19.80
1981	19.99	11.33	6.37	3.96	2.48	17.65	9.83	5.88	3.33	2.01	23.00
1982	20.07	12.40	6.18	4.40	2.54	15.74	10.03	5.25	3.35	1.93	21.60
1983	20.26	11.82	6.01	4.30	2.67	17.80	10.13	5.44	3.34	2.01	22.30

MAPLE SYRUP: PERCENTAGE BY TYPE OF SALE, MAINE, 1971 TO 1983

Year	Retail	Wholesale Percent	Bulk
1971	61	39	—
1972	60	39	1
1973	66	33	1
1974	64	35	1
1975	67	32	1
1976	69	28	3
1977	69	30	1
1978	71	29	—
1979	74	26	—
1980	66	34	—
1981	60	40	—
1982	60	40	—
1983	60	38	2

LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY



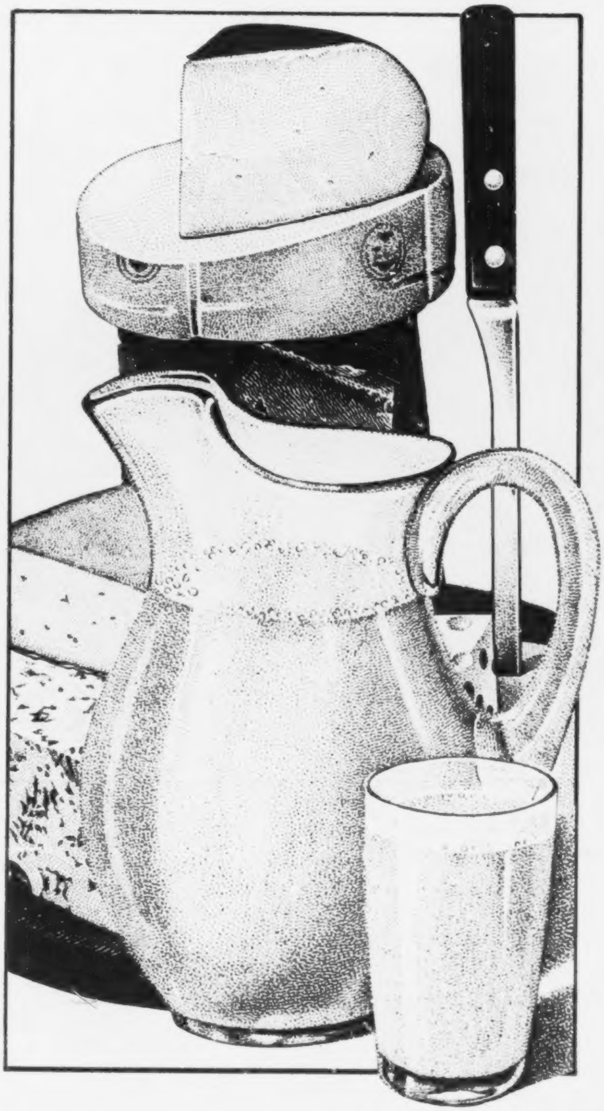
Maine's dairy industry is second only to Vermont in production of milk in New England. It is one of the three largest agricultural industries in Maine, accounting for about 25 percent of the total value of agricultural products in the state. Fluid milk is the principal product generated by the industry. Manufactured milk products such as half-and-half, cottage cheese, and ice cream are also produced, and recently a Maine firm has begun to produce and market hard cheese.

Maine's milk is marketed to dairies both in Maine and other New England states. Producers are roughly evenly divided between the in-state market, which is subject to the price control authority of the Maine Milk Commission, and the out-of-state New England market, which is subject to federal price regulation through the New England Milk Market Order.

Since 1950 there has been a significant shift from the sale of milk directly to consumers to sales to processing plants. Whereas 77 million pounds were sold direct in 1950 (15% of all milk marketed), by 1983 only 7 million pounds were direct marketed (less than 1% of milk marketed). At the same time, there has been a decline in the number of small scale milk processors, particularly in recent years. This centralization and consolidation of Maine's milk marketing structure follows the trend experienced in most other states.

Maine's dairy farms are located throughout the state but are concentrated centrally in Androscoggin, Kennebec, Penobscot, Somerset, and Waldo counties. In 1982 the Census of Agriculture reported 1265 farms selling dairy products, of which 766 had dairy sales of $40,000 or more. Farms with 20 or more dairy cows numbered 973 in 1982.

These 973 farms compare to 1,126 in 1969 and 1540 in 1964. The 25% decline in the number of dairy farms between 1964 and 1969 was matched by a similar drop in production, from 781 million pounds to 598 (1968). Since that time production has risen, despite the loss of an additional 150 farms, in part because of increased productivity per cow, from 10,000 to 12,500 pounds per year) and partly because the remaining farms expanded in size. The number of cows on farms dropped only 3 percent between 1971 and 1982, from 61,000 to 59,000, while the number of farms dropped over 12 percent.



Milk production from Maine farms totaled 741 million pounds in 1983, up 10 million pounds from 1982. Prices paid to farmers by processors averaged $14.70, the same as in 1982 and below the 1981 price of $14.80. This reflects the halt on milk support price increases by the federal government in its attempt to curtail surplus production of milk nationally. Farmers in fact received less for their milk in 1983 than in 1982 due to a 50 cent federal "takeout" or deduction from producers checks, intended to offset the spiraling cost of government surplus milk purchases.

MILK: FARM PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS SOLD, MAINE, 1971 - 1983

Year	Number of Milk Cows On Farms	Production					Farm Value of Milk Produced
		Per Milk Cow		Percentage of Fat in All Milk Produced	Total		
		Milk	Milkfat		Milk	Milkfat	
	Thousands	Pounds		Percent	Million Pounds		1,000 Dollars
1971	61	10,311	386	3.74	629	24	45,351
1972	61	10,459	394	3.77	638	24	47,786
1973	60	10,233	380	3.71	614	23	51,944
1974	60	10,183	377	3.70	611	23	60,611
1975	61	10,311	378	3.67	629	23	62,397
1976	59	10,644	392	3.68	628	23	68,264
1977	58	11,000	403	3.66	638	23	69,606
1978	58	11,052	405	3.66	641	23	74,933
1979	56	11,446	415	3.63	641	23	83,971
1980	56	11,875	430	3.62	665	24	93,233
1981	57	12,263	448	3.65	699	26	104,151
1982	59	12,390	455	3.67	731	27	108,115
1983	57	13,000	481	3.70	741	27	109,594

MILK COWS: AVERAGE NUMBER ON FARMS, BY QUARTERS AND ANNUAL, MAINE, 1971 - 1983

Year	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sept	Oct-Dec	Annual
	1,000 Head				
1971	61	61	61	61	61
1972	61	61	61	61	61
1973	61	60	59	59	60
1974	60	61	61	60	60
1975	60	61	61	60	61
1976	60	59	59	59	59
1977	58	58	58	58	58
1978	58	58	57	57	58
1979	56	55	55	56	56
1980	57	57	56	55	56
1981	56	57	57	58	57
1982	59	59	58	58	58
1983	57	56	57	58	57

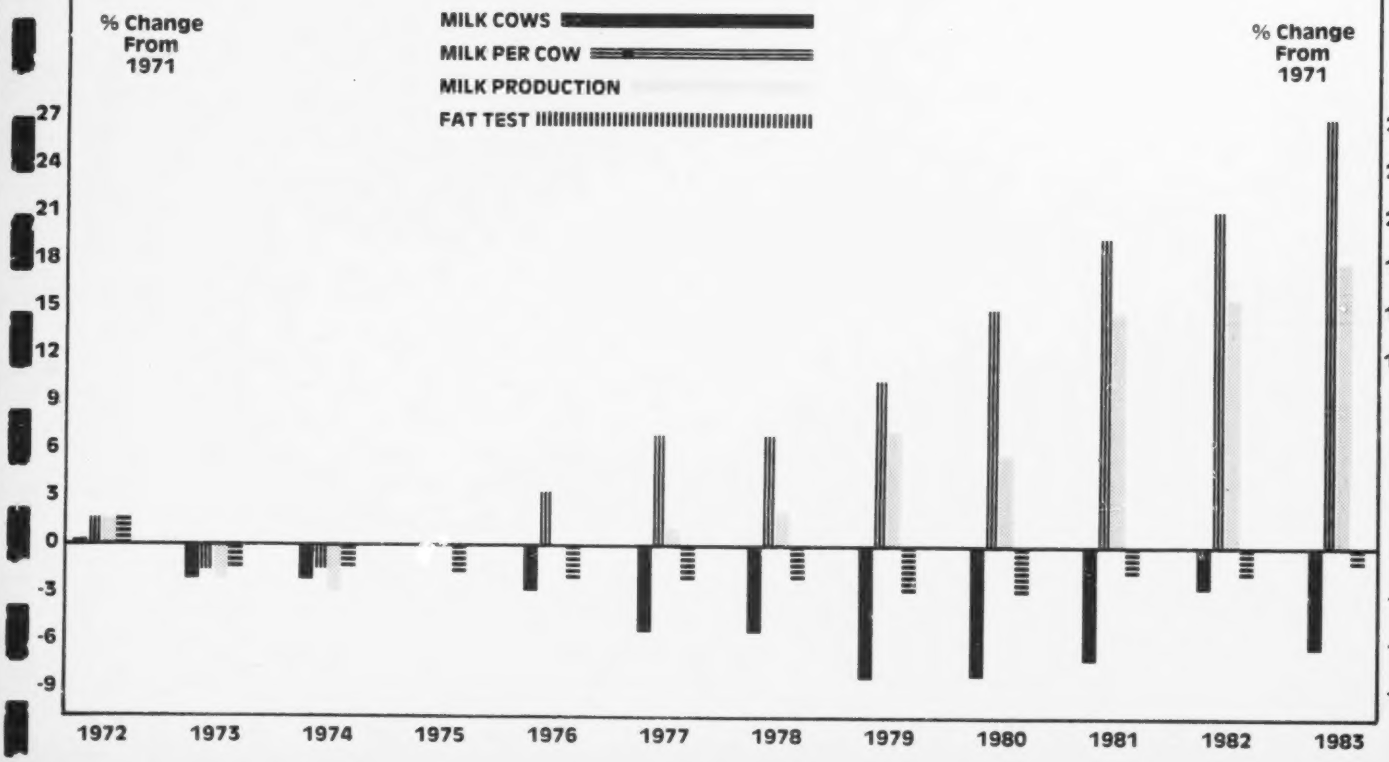
MILK PRODUCTION: AVERAGE PER COW, BY QUARTERS AND ANNUAL, MAINE, 1971 - 1983

Year	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sept	Oct-Dec	Annual
	Pounds				
1971	2,375	2,740	2,720	2,475	10,311
1972	2,460	2,835	2,705	2,460	10,459
1973	2,395	2,785	2,695	2,405	10,233
1974	2,315	2,670	2,670	2,435	10,183
1975	2,385	2,800	2,705	2,500	10,311
1976	2,470	2,880	2,820	2,445	10,644
1977	2,520	2,965	2,880	2,640	11,000
1978	2,540	2,970	2,945	2,700	11,052
1979	2,750	3,040	3,000	2,770	11,446
1980	2,755	3,050	3,090	2,930	11,875
1981	2,890	3,190	3,190	2,980	12,263
1982	2,920	3,230	3,340	3,120	12,534
1983	3,050	3,310	3,395	3,240	13,000

MILK PRODUCTION, BY QUARTERS AND ANNUAL, MAINE, 1971 - 1983

Year	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sept	Oct-Dec	Annual
	Million Pounds				
1971	145	167	166	151	629
1972	150	173	165	150	638
1973	146	167	159	142	614
1974	139	163	163	146	611
1975	143	171	165	150	629
1976	148	170	166	144	628
1977	146	172	167	153	638
1978	147	172	168	154	641
1979	154	167	165	155	641
1980	157	174	173	161	665
1981	162	182	182	173	699
1982	172	187	190	178	727
1983	174	185	194	188	741

TREND IN MILK COWS, PRODUCTION AND FAT TEST, MAINE, 1972 - 1983



MILK: QUANTITY MARKETED, PRICE AND CASH RECEIPTS, MAINE, 1971 - 1983

	Sold to Plants			Sold Directly to Consumers			Combined Marketings		
Year	Quantity	Price Per Cwt.	Cash Receipts	Quantity	Price Per Quart	Cash Receipts	Quantity	Price Per Cwt.	Cash Receips
	Million Pounds	Dollars	1,000 Dollars	Million Quarts	Cents	1,000 Dollars	Million Pounds	Dollars	1,000 Dollars
1971	600	7.02	42,120	6.5	33	2,149	614	7.21	44,269
1972	610	7.30	44,530	6.5	34	2,214	624	7.49	46,744
1973	585	8.23	48,146	7.4	36	2,679	601	8.46	50,825
1974	585	9.70	56,745	6.0	43	2,600	598	9.92	59,345
1975	605	9.75	58,988	5.1	42	2,149	616	9.92	61,137
1976	610	10.80	65,880	2.3	42	977	615	10.87	66,857
1977	615	10.80	66,420	3.7	42	1,563	623	10.91	67,983
1978	620	11.60	71,920	3.3	43	1,400	627	11.69	73,320
1979	620	13.00	80,600	3.3	47	1,530	627	13.10	82,130
1980	645	13.90	89,655	3.7	51	1,898	653	14.02	91,553
1981	680	14.80	100,640	3.3	53	1,726	687	14.90	102,366
1982	710	14.70	104,370	3.3	52	1,693	717	14.79	106,063
1983	720	14.70	105,840	3.3	52	1,693	727	14.79	107,533

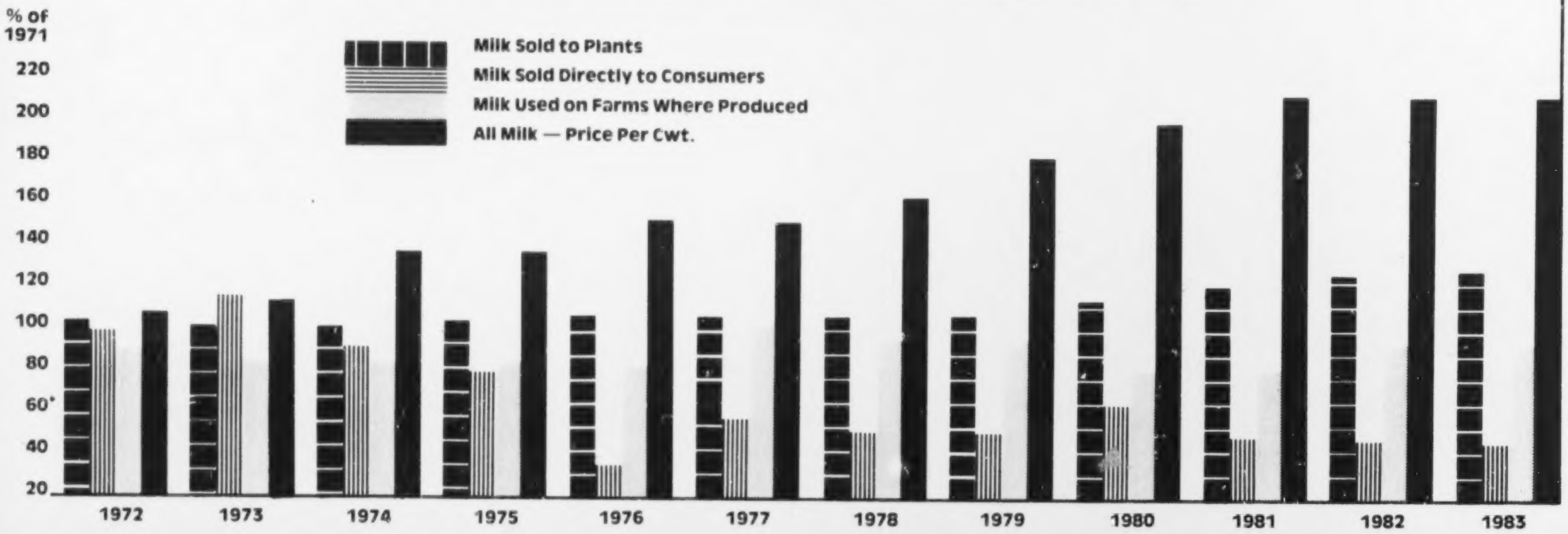
MILK: QUANTITIES USED AND MARKETED BY FARMERS, MAINE, 1971 - 1983

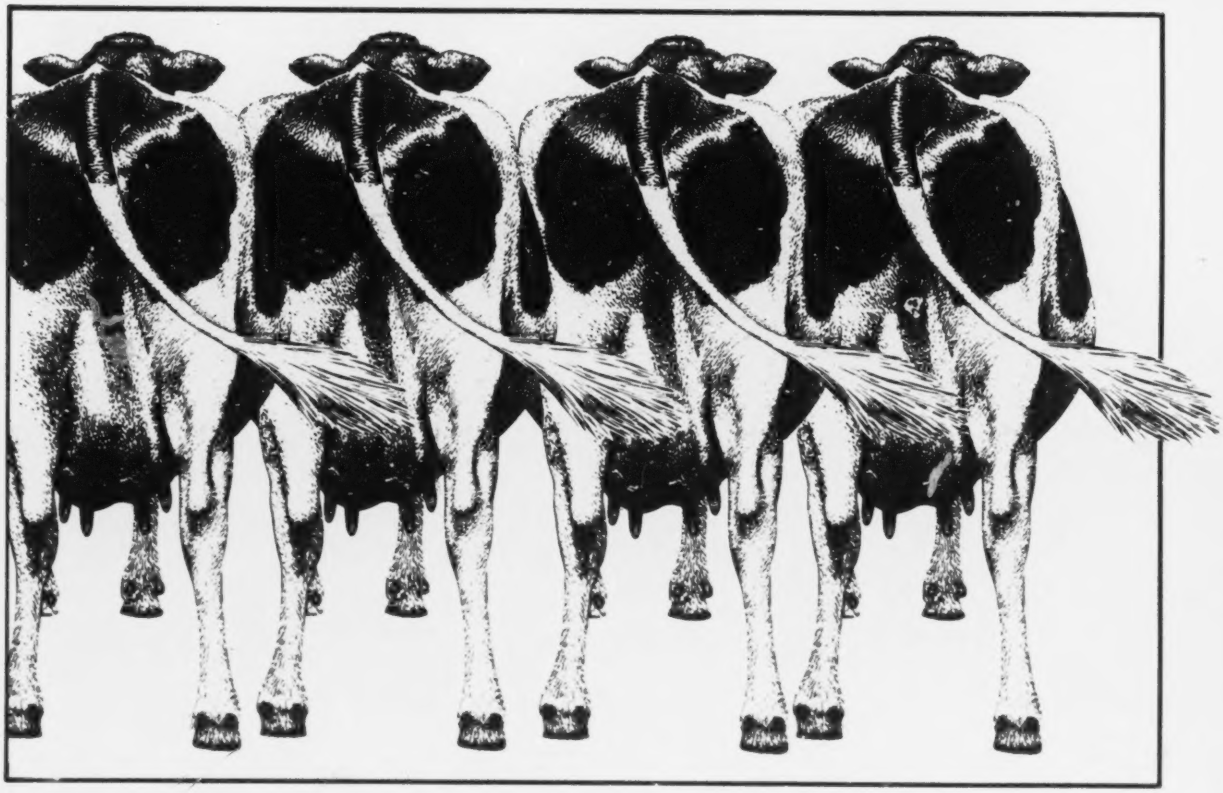
		Milk, Used on Farms Where Produced			Milk Marketed by Farmers		
Year	Total Produced	Used For Milk, Cream and Butter	Fed to Calves	Total Million Pounds	Sold to Plants and Dealers	Sold Directly to Consumers	Total
1971	629	9	6	15	600	14	614
1972	638	8	6	14	610	14	624
1973	614	7	6	13	585	16	601
1974	611	7	6	13	585	13	598
1975	629	7	6	13	605	11	616
1976	628	7	6	13	610	5	615
1977	638	7	8	15	615	8	623
1978	641	6	8	14	620	7	627
1979	641	6	8	14	620	7	627
1980	665	4	8	12	645	8	653
1981	699	4	8	12	680	7	687
1982	731	4	10	14	710	7	717
1983	741	4	10	14	720	7	727

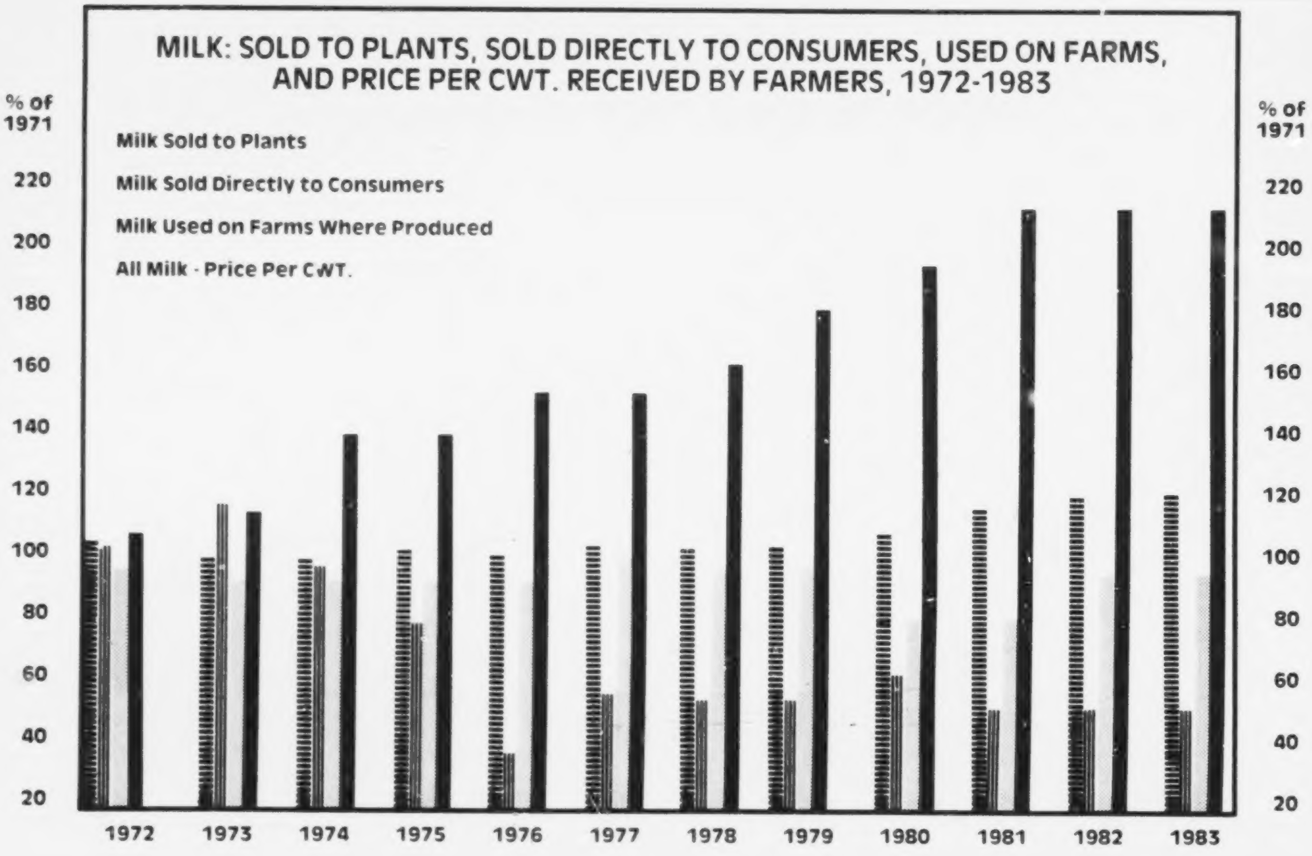
MILK: SOLD TO PLANTS, MONTHLY AND ANNUAL AVERAGE PRICE PER 100 POUNDS RECEIVED BY FARMERS, MAINE, 1971 - 1983

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
							Dollars						
1971	7.15	7.15	7.05	6.80	6.70	6.50	6.90	7.05	7.20	7.30	7.40	7.25	7.02
1972	7.25	7.30	7.20	6.90	6.95	6.80	7.05	7.35	7.60	7.80	7.90	7.95	7.30
1973	7.80	7.80	7.75	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.85	8.35	9.00	9.30	9.75	9.70	8.23
1974	9.85	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	8.95	9.25	9.55	9.90	10.20	10.10	9.80	9.70
1975	9.85	9.80	9.65	9.45	9.20	9.05	9.10	9.50	10.10	10.45	10.70	10.80	9.75
1976	11.20	11.00	11.10	10.30	10.40	10.10	10.50	10.80	11.20	11.60	11.10	10.80	10.80
1977	10.70	10.70	10.50	10.40	10.30	10.40	10.60	10.90	11.20	11.40	11.50	11.40	10.80
1978	11.30	11.30	11.20	11.00	11.10	11.00	11.30	11.60	12.10	12.60	12.80	12.70	11.60
1979	12.90	12.90	12.80	12.50	12.40	12.30	12.60	13.10	13.30	13.80	14.00	13.60	13.00
1980	13.70	13.70	13.60	13.50	13.50	13.10	13.50	13.80	14.20	14.70	14.90	15.10	13.90
1981	15.10	15.00	14.80	14.60	14.50	14.30	14.40	14.70	15.00	15.30	15.20	15.10	14.80
1982	14.20	14.90	14.70	14.70	14.30	14.20	14.30	14.60	14.90	15.10	15.20	15.10	14.70
1983	15.00	14.90	14.80	14.70	14.30	14.20	14.50	14.70	15.00	15.10	15.20	15.00	14.78

MILK: SOLD TO PLANTS, SOLD DIRECTLY TO CONSUMERS, USED ON FARMS, AND PRICE PER CWT. RECEIVED BY FARMERS, MAINE, 1972 - 1983







MILK: SOLD TO PLANTS, SOLD DIRECTLY TO CONSUMERS, USED ON FARMS, AND PRICE PER CWT. RECEIVED BY FARMERS, 1972-1983

DAIRY: FARMS, NUMBERS, INVENTORY
COUNTY DISTRIBUTION, MAINE, 1982

			Farms by Inventory									
	Milk Cows		1 to 9		10 to 29		30 to 49		50 to 99		100 or More	
County	Farms	Number	Farms	Number	Farms	Number	Farms	Number	Farms	Number	Farms	Number
Androscoggin	129	5,844	29	85	20	413	30	1,141	36	2,348	14	1,857
Aroostook	136	2,594	78	182	19	398	22	824	15	(D)	2	(D)
Cumberland	99	3,108	43	115	15	308	15	561	20	1,377	6	747
Franklin	105	3,047	39	99	19	352	29	1,139	14	920	4	537
Hancock	30	161	25	(D)	3	46	2	(D)	—	—	—	—
Kennebec	223	8,840	81	181	26	523	55	2,122	42	2,707	19	3,307
Knox	43	982	18	(D)	8	(D)	12	445	5	333	—	—
Lincoln	60	1,128	38	94	8	147	7	252	5	(D)	2	(D)
Oxford	114	2,963	58	105	14	272	23	859	15	992	4	735
Penobscot	212	8,260	70	175	30	632	48	1,786	46	3,067	18	2,600
Piscataquis	51	1,757	20	44	12	261	7	255	10	(D)	2	(D)
Sagadahoc	28	911	10	(D)	5	(D)	5	198	8	584	—	—
Somerset	237	8,987	57	110	59	1,141	55	2,135	56	3,649	10	1,952
Waldo	150	4,945	39	109	38	798	38	1,397	28	1,732	7	909
Washington	41	469	35	66	—	—	1	(D)	5	(D)	—	—
York	127	3,212	61	139	15	308	27	1,052	22	(D)	2	(D)
Maine	1,784	57,208	701	1,612	291	5,869	376	14,284	327	21,500	90	13,943

Source: 1982 Census of Agriculture.

MARKET VALUE OF DAIRY PRODUCTS SOLD
COUNTY DISTRIBUTION, MAINE, 1982

	Dairy Products Sold		Farms W/Sales of $10,000 or More	
County	Farms	$1,000	Farms	$1,000
Androscoggin	110	10,437	101	10,428
Aroostook	67	3,810	59	3,807
Cumberland	69	4,954	54	4,936
Franklin	76	4,558	65	4,542
Hancock	16	50	4	28
Kennebec	156	15,611	146	(D)
Knox	31	1,455	25	1,444
Lincoln	39	1,767	20	1,744
Oxford	79	5,445	55	(D)
Penobscot	168	14,250	147	(D)
Piscataquis	38	2,969	32	2,968
Sagadahoc	20	1,732	18	(D)
Somerset	181	14,349	170	14,228
Waldo	119	7,934	110	(D)
Washington	12	553	6	550
York	85	5,559	67	5,529
Maine	1,266	95,434	1,079	95,093

Source: 1982 Census of Agriculture.

CATTLE AND CALVES

Maine's cattle industry can be characterized as having two components: sales of dairy cows and dairy replacements; and sales of beef animals. The production of beef, which accounts for about 10 percent of all cattle in the State, is not a major agricultural industry in Maine, although it does provide a source of supplemental income to many farms. Most of Maine's beef production is sold as meat, often directly to consumers for local slaughter; the remainder is sold as purebred breeding stock. Standard beef cattle breeds include Herefords, Angus,Short Horns and Charolais.

In 1982, the Census of Agriculture reported approximately 1,800 farms with beef inventories in the State, up from 1,300 in 1974. About 1,400 were farms with less than 10 beef cows and roughly 400 had inventories numbering 10 or more. Farms selling cattle fattened on grain and concentrates numbered 660 in 1982, of which only 82 had sales of 10 or more animals. In 1978 there were 95 in this sales category.

Sales of dairy cows, dairy replacements, and cull dairy cows account for the vast majority of receipts for cattle and calves in Maine. Maine, which is known for its quality breeding stock, has an active trade in dairy cows and replacements, shipping animals to the eastern United States and Canada as well as to foreign markets in Japan, South America, and elsewhere. Cull dairy cows are generally sold locally to slaughterhouses for use in processed meat products.

The 1983 production of cattle and calves numbered 36,700 head, with a total live weight of 36.7 million pounds, 2.4 million pounds less than 1982 production. Marketings in 1983 numbered 60,000 head of cattle and calves, with a total live weight of 43.7 million pounds. Cash farm receipts from the sale of cattle and calves totaled $18.4 million in 1983, slightly less than in 1982. The smaller gross income was due to a decrease in price per hundredweight for both cattle and calves.

CATTLE AND CALVES: PRODUCTION AND INCOME, MAINE, 1971 - 1983

Year	Production	Marketings	Price Per 100 Pounds Cattle	Price Per 100 Pounds Calves	Value of Home Consumption	Gross Income
	1,000 Pounds		Dollars			
1971	29,520	29,952	21.10	29.00	690	7,337
1972	27,820	29,246	24.20	32.50	395	7,856
1973	25,095	28,001	33.10	43.50	541	10,279
1974	26,680	25,696	27.30	29.00	446	7,531
1975	31,880	27,812	22.40	24.20	925	7,217
1976	35,100	35,790	25.80	30.20	1,331	10,699
1977	30,840	30,804	25.80	36.30	1,243	9,484
1978	32,100	33,510	43.50	52.00	2,245	17,045
1979	29,920	32,930	53.00	71.00	1,823	19,730
1980	25,620	25,140	56.00	68.00	3,371	17,752
1981	31,780	19,230	50.00	58.00	3,010	12,765
1982	39,110	43,420	47.00	52.00	2,130	22,653
1983	36,700	43,690	42.00	45.00	1,948	20,348

CATTLE AND CALVES: INVENTORY, SUPPLY AND DISPOSITION, MAINE, 1971 - 1983

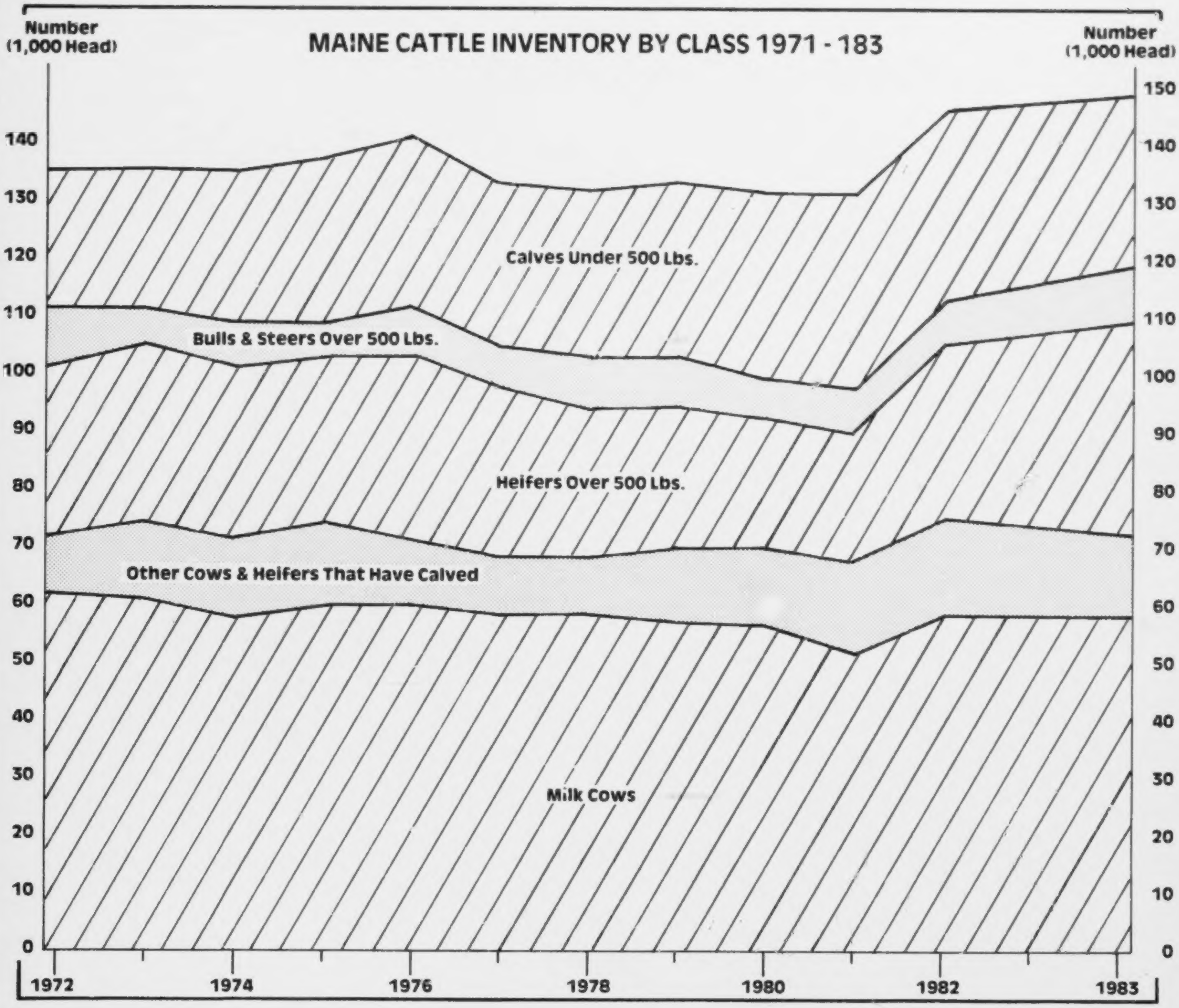
Year	All Cattle on Hand Jan. 1	Calf Crop	Inshipments	Marketings Cattle	Marketings Calves	Farm Slaughter Cattle and Calves	Deaths Cattle	Deaths Calves
				1,000 Head				
1971	135	66	5	27	34	2	2	5
1972	136	67	4	25	38	1	2	5
1973	136	65	4	24	37	1	2	5
1974	136	64	2	22	34	1	2	5
1975	138	65	1	27	28	2	2	5
1976	140	62	1	34	27	3	2	4
1977	133	58	4	30	24	2	2	5
1978	132	58	9	33	23	2	2	6
1979	133	55	5	31	22	1	2	6
1980	131	55	6	26	22	2	4	7
1981	131	56	7	21	15	2	4	7
1982	146	62	16	42	23	2	4	7
1983	144	60	18	41	19	2	4	8

CATTLE: NUMBER AND VALUE OF ALL CATTLE AND CALVES ON FARMS JANUARY 1, MAINE, 1971 - 1983

Year	Number	Value Per Head	Value Total
	1,000 Head	Dollars	1,000 Dollars
1971	135	235	31,725
1972	136	250	34,000
1973	136	290	39,440
1974	136	380	51,680
1975	138	275	37,950
1976	140	285	39,900
1977	133	310	41,230
1978	132	325	42,900
1979	133	490	65,170
1980	131	630	82,530
1981	131	750	98,250
1982	146	715	104,390
1983	146	625	91,250

CATTLE: JANUARY 1, INVENTORY BY CLASSES, MAINE, 1971 - 1983

Year	All Cattle and Calves	Cows & Heifers That Have Calved		Heifers 500 Lbs. & Over			Steers 500 Lbs. +	Bulls 500 Lbs. +	Steers, Heifers & Bulls -500 Lbs.
		Beef	Milk	Beef Cow Replacements	Milk Cow Replacements	Other Replacements			
					1,000 Head				
1971	135	10	61	3	24	4	5	3	25
1972	136	10	61	4	24	3	5	3	26
1973	136	11	61	4	25	3	3	3	26
1974	136	12	59	4	24	3	3	3	28
1975	138	12	60	4	25	2	2	3	30
1976	140	11	60	4	26	2	3	3	31
1977	133	10	58	3	26	2	3	3	28
1978	132	10	58	4	23	2	4	2	29
1979	133	12	57	4	23	1	4	2	30
1980	131	12	57	3	21	3	2	2	31
1981	131	13	55	4	20	2	3	2	32
1982	145	16	58	6	23	2	3	3	34
1983	146	15	58	6	26	2	3	4	32



CATTLE AND CALVES INVENTORY
COUNTY DISTRIBUTION, MAINE, 1982

	Cows & Heifers That Have Calved		Beef Cows		Farms by Inventory							
					1 - 19		20 - 99		100 - 199		200 or more	
County	Farms	Number	Farms	Number	Farms	Number	Farms	Number	Farms	Number	Farms	Number
Androscoggin	190	6,305	84	461	81	395	3	66	—	—	—	—
Aroostook	315	4,533	224	1,939	203	1,246	21	693	—	—	—	—
Cumberland	233	4,506	164	1,398	145	672	18	(D)	1	(D)	—	—
Franklin	173	3,628	97	581	92	437	5	144	—	—	—	—
Hancock	75	592	58	431	54	260	4	171	—	—	—	—
Kennebec	344	10,766	179	1,926	160	923	18	(D)	—	—	1	(D)
Knox	86	1,284	52	302	47	189	5	113	—	—	—	—
Lincoln	113	1,520	71	392	68	314	3	78	—	—	—	—
Oxford	212	4,041	135	1,078	118	524	17	554	—	—	—	—
Penobscot	325	9,232	160	972	151	732	9	240	—	—	—	—
Piscataquis	88	2,118	49	361	47	(D)	2	(D)	—	—	—	—
Sagadahoc	62	1,219	45	308	43	(D)	2	(D)	—	—	—	—
Somerset	318	10,003	132	1,016	119	549	12	(D)	1	(D)	—	—
Waldo	228	5,593	107	648	102	498	5	150	—	—	—	—
Washington	81	706	59	237	58	(D)	1	(D)	—	—	—	—
York	281	4,404	195	1,192	180	841	15	351	—	—	—	—
Maine	3,124	70,450	1,811	13,242	1,668	8,266	140	4,446	2	(D)	1	(D)

Source: 1982 Census of Agriculture

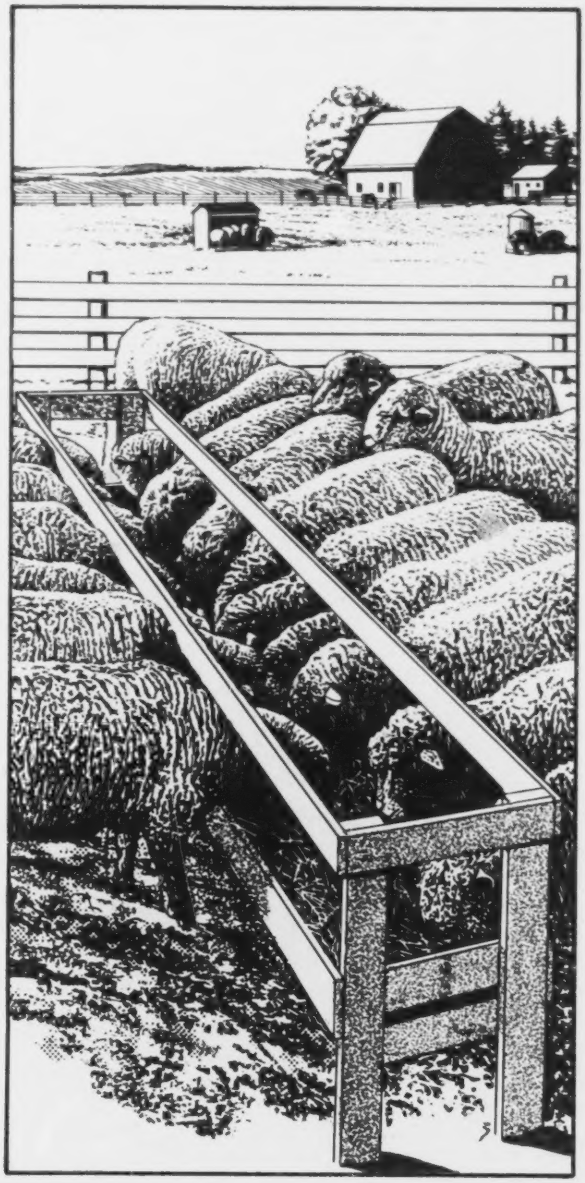
SHEEP AND WOOL

Sheep farming in Maine enjoyed great popularity in the mid 19th century, when sheep inventories numbered as high as 650,000 head. Sheep raising remained relatively profitable until the 1920's when a sharp decline followed, partly in response to plummeting domestic wool prices brought about by foreign imports and the invention of synthetic fibers.

A number of factors contributed to renewed interest and activity in sheep raising in Maine in the 1970's: an increasing consumer preference for wool garments (U.S. wool consumption has been generally rising since 1974), a favorable federal program of wool prices supports, and an increased interest in small and part-time farming as a way of preserving a rural lifestyle. Reflecting these factors, a number of farms selling sheep or lambs increased from 279 to 505 between 1974 and 1982, an 81 percent increase. In response to this growth in sheep farming, the Department instituted a sheep development program in 1981 in conjunction with several sheep industry groups and support agencies.

The majority of Maine lamb is marketed directly to consumers or consumed on the farm. A small portion goes to the wholesale market. Direct marketing brings a higher income to lamb producers. Maine produced lamb is being sold to several restaurant and institutions across the state and it is also becoming popular at farmers markets. In addition, efforts by some producers toward valued added products such as sausage and lamb-burgers show promise for the future.

Wool accounts for about 10 percent of the value of a sheep in the Northeast, and marketing it successfully can be a significant factor in determining whether a sheep producer is able to recover costs. Wool production has averaged 82,500 pounds per year since 1976, and in 1983, Maine wool production rose to 109 thousand pounds. Each year an average of 33,000 pounds of Maine wool is marketed cooperatively through a statewide wool pool managed by the Maine Sheep Breeders Association. Small quantities of wool are marketed within the state, but industrial size lots are usually shipped out of state as facilities to clean raw wool are not now available in Maine.



The 1982 Census of Agriculture reported 600 plus farms with sheep, and total sheep and lamb inventories of 17,000 plus animals as of December 31, yielding an average flock of approximately 25 animals per farm. USDA figures for inventories as of January 1, 1983 showed 14,000 sheep and lambs, and 17,000 as of January 1, 1984. The number of lambs born in 1983 totaled 15,000 head, up 20 percent from the number born in 1982 and the largest lamb crop since 1970.

The inventory value of the total Maine flock was approximately $1.6 million in 1983, up 12 percent from 1982. the 1983 value per head was $111.00, up from the $95.00 value per head the previous year.

SHEEP AND LAMBS: PRODUCTION AND INCOME, MAINE, 1971 - 1983

Year	Production	Marketings	Price Per 100 Pounds Sheep	Price Per 100 Pounds Lambs	Value of Home Consumption	Gross Income
	1,000 Pounds		Dollars		1,000 Dollars	
1971	815	793	9.00	25.00	28	176
1972	639	779	10.00	30.00	—	176
1973	762	634	12.00	38.00	49	210
1974	707	719	15.00	36.00	46	232
1975	683	695	22.00	62.00	79	342
1976	587	427	24.00	66.00	106	270
1977	602	302	25.00	67.00	107	251
1978	672	352	33.00	80.00	256	411
1979	680	364	34.00	81.00	143	372
1980	764	580	42.00	74.00	136	476
1981	820	422	37.00	85.00	143	435
1982	882	810	36.00	84.00	136	581
1983	918	486	34.00	88.00	129	542

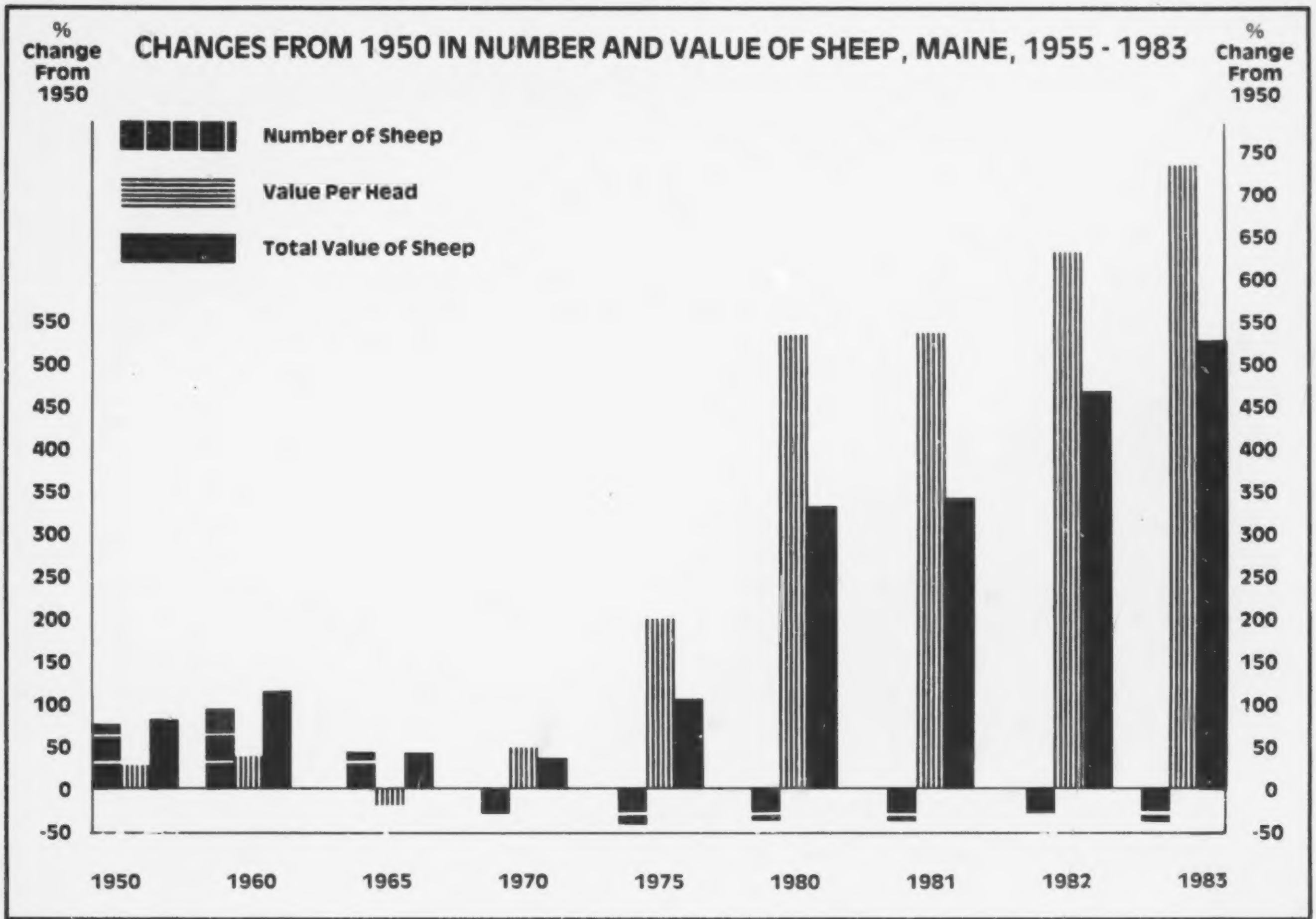
SHEEP AND LAMBS: INVENTORY NUMBER BY CLASS AND VALUE, JANUARY 1, MAINE, 1971 - 1983

Year	All Lambs	LAMBS Ewes	LAMBS Wethers And Rams	One Year and Over Ewes	One Year and Over Wethers And Rams	All Sheep And Lambs	Value Per Head	Value Total
		1,000 Head		1,000 Head		1,000 Head	Dollars	1,000 Dollars
1971	4	3	1	10	1	15	17.00	255
1972	3	2	1	10	1	14	17.50	245
1973	3	2	1	9	1	13	23.00	299
1974	3	2	1	9	1	13	35.50	462
1975	3	2	1	8	1	12	36.50	438
1976	3	2	1	7	1	11	36.50	402
1977	3	2	1	7	1	11	40.00	440
1978	3	2	1	8	1	12	43.50	522
1979	3	2	1	8	1	12	54.00	648
1980	3	2	1	9	1	13	81.50	1,060
1981	3	2	1	9	1	13	84.00	1,092
1982	4	3	1	10	1	15	95.00	1,425
1983	3	2	1	10	1	14	111.00	1,554

SHEEP AND LAMBS: INVENTORY NUMBERS, LAMB CROP AND DISPOSITION, MAINE, 1971 - 1983

Year	All Sheep And Lambs On Hand Jan. 1	Lamb Crop	Marketings Sheep	Marketings Lambs	Farm Slaughter Sheep and Lambs	Deaths Sheep and Lambs
			1,000 Head			
1971	15	11.00	3.0	6.0	1	2
1972	14	9.5	2.8	5.7	—	2
1973	13	9.6	2.2	4.4	1	2
1974	13	9.4	2.5	4.9	1	2
1975	12	8.8	3.0	3.8	1	2
1976	11	7.7	2.0	2.7	1	2
1977	11	8.0	1.0	3.0	1	2
1978	12	9.0	2.0	3.0	2	2
1979	12	9.0	1.0	4.0	1	2
1980	13	10.0	2.0	5.0	1	2
1981	13	12.0	1.0	6.0	1	2
1982	15	12.0	3.5	6.9	0.7	1.9
1983	14	15.0	0.2	9.1	0.6	2.1

CHANGES FROM 1950 IN NUMBER AND VALUE OF SHEEP, MAINE, 1955 - 1983



SHEEP AND LAMBS: INVENTORY AND SALES, COUNTY DISTRIBUTION, MAINE, 1982

	Sheep & Lambs Inventory					
			Ewes 1 Year or Older		Sheep & Lambs Sold	
County	Farms	Number	Farms	Number	Farms	Number
Androscoggin	38	1,144	33	735	34	580
Aroostook	34	613	25	414	24	394
Cumberland	54	1,610	51	1,082	46	773
Franklin	34	412	29	258	20	316
Hancock	32	581	28	385	27	374
Kennebec	52	1,404	44	909	42	1,158
Knox	25	1,034	24	746	24	551
Lincoln	43	1,215	35	777	36	523
Oxford	43	576	32	393	27	366
Penobscot	47	976	40	693	40	587
Piscataquis	14	904	13	611	13	617
Sagadahoc	23	842	19	669	18	548
Somerset	44	1,653	41	1,167	38	1,302
Waldo	52	2,263	50	1,491	45	996
Washington	33	715	28	479	22	279
York	56	1,371	50	902	49	980
Maine	624	17,313	542	11,711	505	10,344

Source: 1982 Census of Agriculture

WOOL: FARM PRODUCTION, PRICE AND VALUE, MAINE, 1971 - 1983

Year	Sheep Shorn 1,000 Head	Weight Per Fleece Pounds	Shorn Wool Production 1,000 Pounds	Price Per Pound Cents	Value 1,000 Dollars
1971	14	7.1	99	36	36
1972	13	7.4	96	35	34
1973	12	7.2	86	70	60
1974	11	7.2	79	57	45
1975	10	6.9	69	35	24
1976	10	6.8	68	55	37
1977	10	7.0	70	74	52
1978	11	6.9	76	74	56
1979	11	6.8	75	80	60
1980	12	6.8	82	85	70
1981	13	6.8	86	77	66
1982	14	6.7	94	67	63
1983	16	6.8	109	62	68

SHEEP AND LAMBS SHORN: NUMBER, FARMS, WOOL PRODUCTION COUNTY DISTRIBUTION, MAINE, 1982

County	Farms	Number	Wool (Pounds)
Androscoggin	31	879	5,761
Aroostook	27	394	2,474
Cumberland	48	1,171	9,381
Franklin	24	387	2,811
Hancock	27	511	3,370
Kennebec	44	993	6,772
Knox	26	861	5,640
Lincoln	38	977	6,966
Oxford	32	540	3,533
Penobscot	38	778	5,776
Piscataquis	10	615	3,032
Sagadahoc	18	1,008	8,172
Somerset	39	1,409	8,844
Waldo	51	1,766	11,179
Washington	26	477	3,140
York	45	1,072	7,668
Maine	524	13,838	94,519

Source: 1982 Census of Agriculture

HOGS AND PIGS

In 1982, approximately 450 farms raised hogs and pigs for sale in Maine. Two thirds of these were small scale operations selling hogs direct to consumers as a supplemental source of income. It is estimated that more than half of all hog farms have less than 10 animals (based on 1982 Census of Agriculture). Due to the higher percentage of direct sales in Maine, the State's hog prices are higher in comparison to national average prices received by farmers.

Feeder pig operations account for a majority of the commercial pig farms in Maine. In 1982 there were 152 farms which sold feeder pigs. Of these, only 20 farms had sales of 100 or more animals. In total, feeder pig sales accounted for 53 percent of the 12,500 hogs and pigs marketed in 1982. Most feeder pigs are sold directly to the consumer or at wholesale auction markets, usually the Lancaster, Pennsylvania market.

Recent trends in production and inventories of hogs and pigs show a sharp increase between 1977 and 1980 followed by an equally sharp decline from 1980 to the present. For example, the pig crop (pigs born) for the 1978 season (December 1977 - November 1978) totaled 11,800 head. In the 1979 and 1980 market seasons, production increased to an average of 22,250 animals per year, almost double the 1978 production. After 1980, production began to decline with a total pig crop of 13,900 head in 1982 and 11,700 head in 1983. The marketings followed a similar pattern, peaking in 1981. In 1978, 8,200 pigs were sold. Sales increased from 1979 to 1981 with an annual average of approximately 19,000 head, almost double the marketings of 1978. After 1981 sales began to decline.

Sows farrowing during the 1983 season totaled 1,700 head, down 700 from the number farrowed the previous year. The litter size in 1983 averaged 7.2 pigs, compared with 5.7 pigs per litter in 1982. The spring (December - May) pig crop for 1983 totaled 5,600, up 12 percent from the 1982 spring crop. But the fall (June - November) pig crop totaled 6,100 pigs, 32 percent below the 1982 crop.

The gross income from hog production in 1983 was $1.2 million, down 43 percent from the $2.1 million in 1982 and 64 percent below the 1981 gross income. Marketings in 1983 totaled 8,200 head with a total live weight of 1.8 million pounds, 38 percent below the live weight marketed in 1982 and the smallest since 1975.

The inventory of hogs and pigs in Maine on December 1, 1983 totaled 9,400 head, the same as on December 1, 1982. The 1983 inventory included 24 percent kept for breeding and 76 percent being raised for market. The inventory value averaged $88.50 per head, $4.00 more than the previous year.

HOGS: PRODUCTION AND INCOME, MAINE, 1971 - 1983

Year	Production	Marketings	Price Per 100 Lbs.	Value of Home Consumption	Gross Income
	1,000 Pounds		Dollars	1,000 Dollars	
1971	2,447	2,021	18.00	83	447
1972	2,228	1,871	24.50	88	546
1973	2,313	1,941	36.00	151	850
1974	2,478	2,178	32.00	140	837
1975	2,475	1,739	45.00	276	1,058
1976	2,517	1,831	45.00	315	1,139
1977	3,013	2,309	37.00	259	1,113
1978	2,917	1,840	45.00	354	1,182
1979	4,176	2,675	44.00	462	1,639
1980	7,656	4,630	37.00	925	2,638
1981	6,722	5,625	43.00	860	3,279
1982	3,627	2,850	54.00	527	2,066
1983	3,157	1,767	42.00	441	1,183

HOGS: NUMBER AND VALUE ON FARMS DECEMBER 1, MAINE, 1970 - 1983

Year	Number			Value	
	Breeding	Market	Total	Per Head	Total
		1,000 Head		Dollars	1,000 Dollars
1970	1.3	6.5	7.8	30.50	238
1971	1.1	6.4	7.5	34.00	255
1972	1.1	6.6	7.7	38.00	293
1973	1.2	6.4	7.6	59.50	452
1974	1.3	5.3	6.6	50.00	330
1975	1.3	5.6	6.9	67.00	462
1976	1.0	6.1	7.1	51.50	366
1977	1.2	6.0	7.2	66.00	475
1978	1.9	7.1	9.0	86.50	779
1979	3.0	10.0	13.00	61.50	800
1980	3.0	13.0	16.0	74.00	1,184
1981	2.0	8.0	10.0	81.00	810
1982	2.1	7.3	9.4	84.50	794
1983	2.3	7.1	9.4	88.50	832

HOGS: PIG CROP, SOWS FARROWED AND PIGS SAVED, MAINE, 1971 - 1983

Market Year*	Spring Farrowings (Dec. - May)			Fall Farrowings (June - Nov.)			Total Pig Crop
	Sows	Pigs Per Litter	Pigs Saved	Sows	Pigs Per Litter	Pigs Saved	
	1,000 Head	Head	1,000 Head	1,000 Head	Head	1,000 Head	1,000 Head
1971	.7	7.0	4.9	.8	7.1	5.7	10.6
1972	.8	6.4	5.1	.8	6.2	5.0	10.1
1973	.8	6.7	5.4	.8	6.6	5.3	10.7
1974	.8	7.0	5.6	.8	6.0	4.8	10.4
1975	.8	5.7	4.6	.7	6.5	4.6	9.2
1976	.9	6.0	5.4	.7	6.0	4.2	9.6
1977	.8	6.8	5.4	.9	6.4	5.8	11.2
1978	.7	6.6	4.6	1.2	6.0	7.2	11.8
1979	1.4	7.1	9.9	1.2	6.3	7.6	17.5
1980	2.0	6.5	13.0	2.0	7.0	14.0	27.0
1981	2.0	7.2	14.0	1.0	7.0	7.0	21.0
1982	.9	5.4	4.9	1.5	6.0	9.0	13.9
1983	.8	7.6	5.6	.9	6.8	6.1	11.7

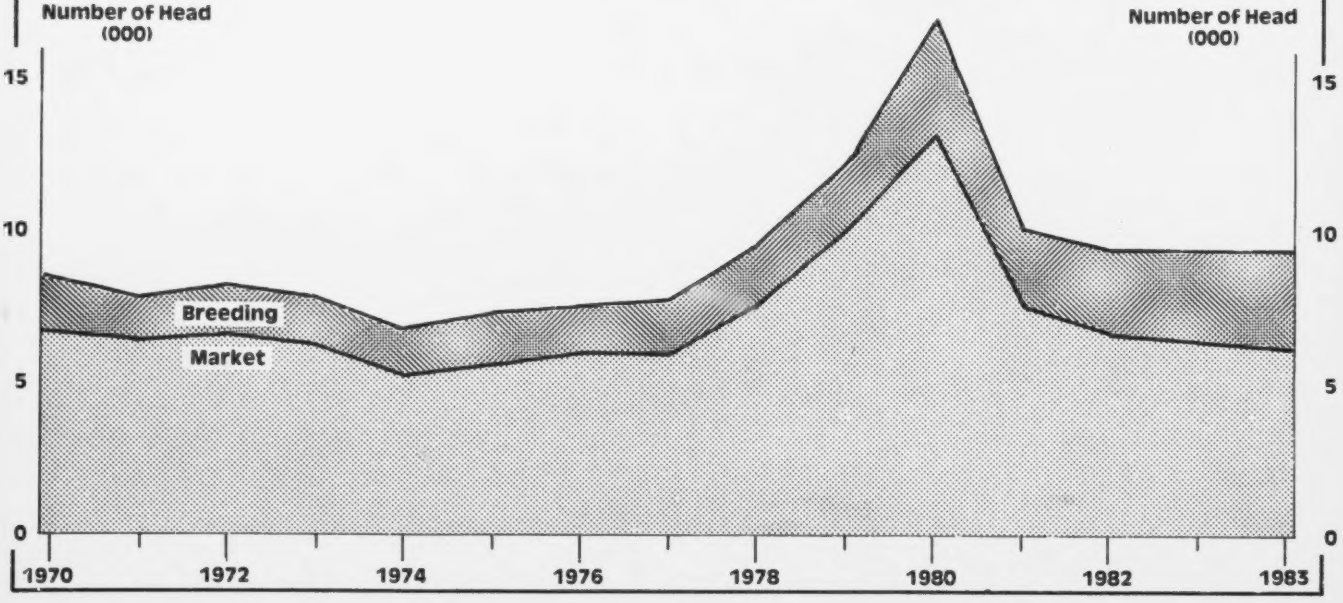
* December of previous year through November of year shown.

HOGS: INVENTORY NUMBERS, PIG CROP AND DISPOSITION, MAINE, 1971 - 1983

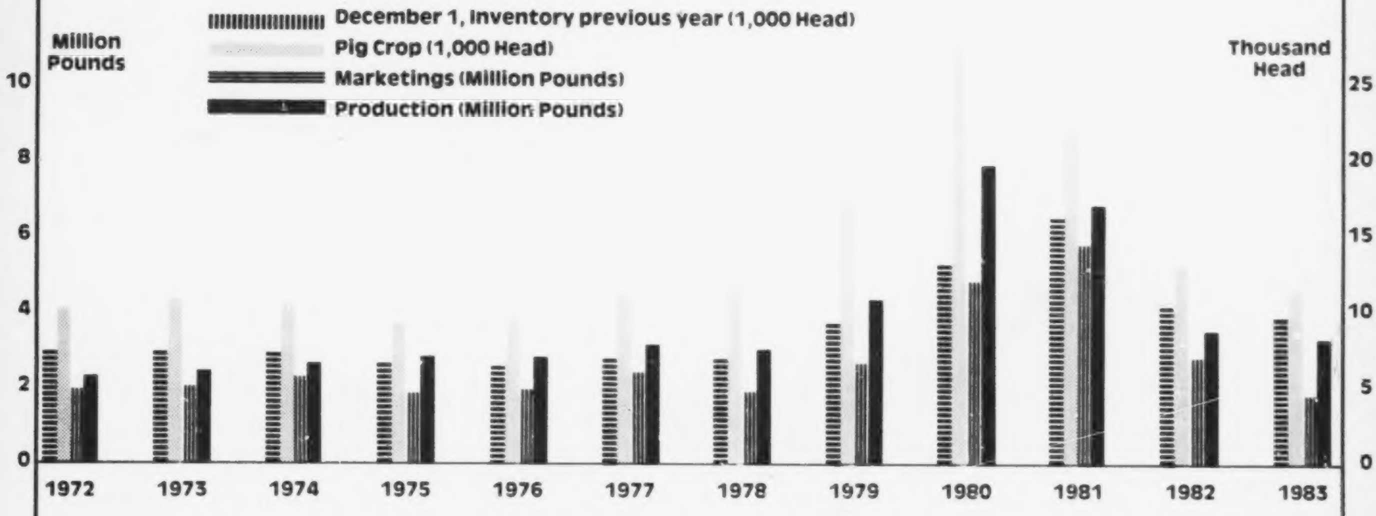
Market Year*	On Hand Dec. 1st Previous Year	Pig Crop Dec. - May	Pig Crop June - Nov.	Marketings	Farm Slaughter	Deaths
			1,000 Head			
1971	7.8	4.9	5.7	8.9	1.0	1.0
1972	7.5	5.1	5.0	8.5	0.6	0.8
1973	7.7	5.4	5.3	9.1	0.8	0.9
1974	7.6	5.6	4.8	10.1	0.5	0.8
1975	6.6	4.6	4.6	7.6	0.7	0.6
1976	6.9	5.4	4.2	7.8	0.8	0.8
1977	7.1	5.4	5.8	9.5	0.8	0.8
1978	7.2	4.6	7.2	8.2	0.9	0.9
1979	9.0	9.9	7.6	11.5	1.2	0.8
1980	13.0	13.0	14.0	21.0	2.0	1.0
1981	16.0	14.0	7.0	24.0	2.0	1.0
1982	10.0	4.9	9.0	12.5	1.0	1.0
1983	9.4	5.6	6.1	8.2	2.0	1.5

* December of previous year through November of year shown.

HOGS AND PIGS, DECEMBER 1, INVENTORY BY CLASS, 1970 TO 1983



TREND IN DECEMBER 1 INVENTORY, PIG CROP, MARKETINGS AND PRODUCTION, MAINE, 1972 - 1983



HOGS AND PIGS: SALES AND INVENTORY COUNTY DISTRIBUTION, MAINE, 1982

	Inventory		Sales		Feeder Pig Sales		Hogs and Pigs: Value of Sales ($1,000)
County	Farms	Number	Farms	Number	Farms	Number	
Androscoggin	32	800	21	588	11	236	47
Aroostook	89	457	37	440	14	199	33
Cumberland	66	1,596	47	1,427	14	681	122
Franklin	46	187	20	337	8	137	26
Hancock	34	143	22	269	6	78	28
Kennebec	52	1,119	34	2,507	19	2,297	123
Knox	22	60	14	95	2	(D)	9
Lincoln	31	252	25	462	6	222	50
Oxford	72	380	36	484	14	223	37
Penobscot	92	597	51	1,186	14	358	99
Piscataquis	23	85	9	78	2	(D)	9
Sagadahoc	12	134	8	212	3	191	9
Somerset	50	336	30	296	8	132	24
Waldo	46	891	27	1,045	9	724	67
Washington	35	90	15	178	6	102	12
York	102	1,459	54	2,463	16	957	252
Maine	804	8,586	450	12,067	152	6,623	946

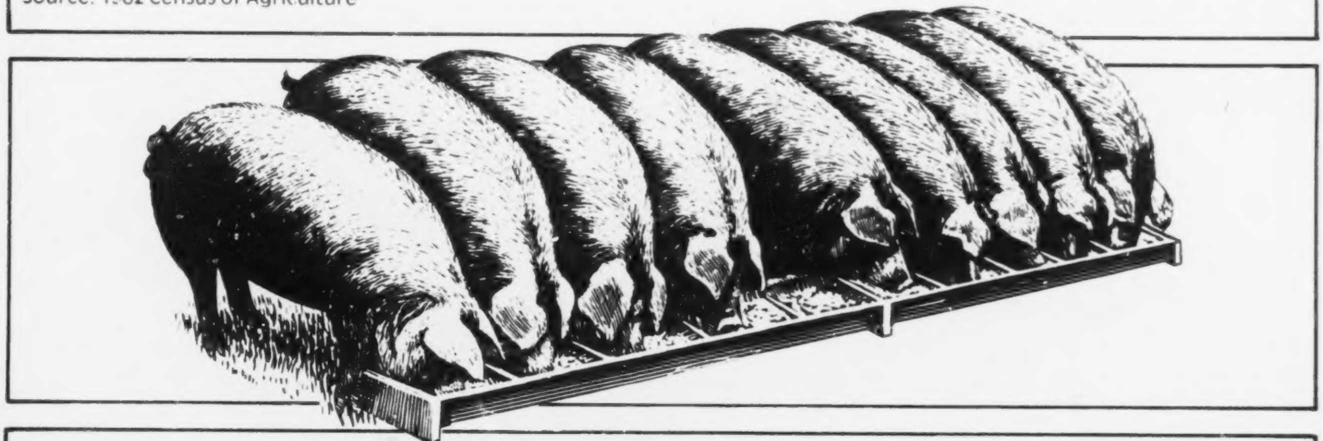
Source: 1982 Census of Agriculture

HOGS AND PIGS SOLD BY SIZE OF FARM COUNTY DISTRIBUTION, MAINE, 1982

Farms By Number Sold

	1 - 99		100 - 499		500 - 999		1,000 or More	
County	**Farms**	**Number**	**Farms**	**Number**	**Farms**	**Number**	**Farms**	**Number**
Androscoggin	20	(D)	1	(D)	—	—	—	—
Aroostook	37	440	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cumberland	44	905	3	522	—	—	—	—
Franklin	19	(D)	1	(D)	—	—	—	—
Hancock	22	269	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kennebec	30	507	2	(D)	2	(D)	—	—
Knox	14	95	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lincoln	24	(D)	1	(D)	—	—	—	—
Oxford	36	484	—	—	—	—	—	—
Penobscot	48	686	3	500	—	—	—	—
Piscataquis	9	78	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sagadahoc	7	(D)	1	(D)	—	—	—	—
Somerset	30	296	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waldo	23	327	4	718	—	—	—	—
Washington	15	178	—	—	—	—	—	—
York	52	(D)	1	(D)	—	—	1	(D)
Maine	430	5,990	17	3,087	2	(D)	1	(D)

Source: 1982 Census of Agriculture



LITTERS OF PIGS FARROWED AND BREEDING STOCK COUNTY DISTRIBUTION, MAINE, 1982

Litter of Pigs Farrowed Between Dec. 1 of Preceding Year and Nov. 30

			Dec. 1 of Preceding Year and May 31		June 1 and Nov. 30		Hogs & Pigs Used / To Be Used For Breeding	
County	**Farms**	**Number**	**Farms**	**Number**	**Farms**	**Number**	**Farms**	**Number**
Androscoggin	16	85	15	50	9	35	14	92
Aroostook	30	60	27	46	8	14	27	68
Cumberland	27	183	22	92	19	91	26	252
Franklin	19	44	17	30	5	14	18	56
Hancock	10	31	10	24	3	7	8	23
Kennebec	23	389	20	190	10	199	21	270
Knox	4	12	3	7	3	5	4	8
Lincoln	10	53	10	32	7	21	8	57
Oxford	26	82	22	60	12	22	24	70
Penobscot	32	157	28	97	22	60	31	172
Piscataquis	8	(D)	8	(D)	3	(D)	8	19
Sagadahoc	3	(D)	3	(D)	3	(D)	3	18
Somerset	18	47	11	22	13	25	15	57
Waldo	16	201	16	124	10	77	15	189
Washington	11	23	10	19	3	4	10	29
York	36	257	34	159	18	98	36	416
Maine	289	1,681	256	983	148	698	268	1,796

Source: 1982 Census of Agriculture

POULTRY & EGGS

Maine's poultry industry developed primarily after World War II, and rapidly became a leading industry in the the state between the 1950's and the mid-1970's. Production of poultry products included broilers, eggs, chickens and turkeys with broilers and eggs as the two main products. Maine's broiler industry alone grew from a $20 million industry in 1950 to $87 million in 1975 when it ranked tenth in the nation in both production and cash farm income. This industry peaked in 1978 when 87.9 million birds were produced, generating a cash farm income of $93.8 million for some 350 broiler farmers.

In the 1980's, the Maine poultry industry suffered a major readjustment, with the loss of 4 out of 5 of its major broiler processing plants. This was caused by a number of factors. High feed grain transportation costs posed a major problem. Feed is the most substantial expense of egg and broiler production. Maine's shallow topsoils, its generally steep terrain, and cool climate have precluded the economic production of locally grown feed for this industry which relies heavily on imports from the Midwest. Additionally, high interest rates, capital management problems, failure to modernize processing plant facilities and failure to compete effectively in marketing, all contributed to the plant closings. Despite its much reduced size, Maine's broiler industry remains the largest in New England, and ranked fourth in cash farm receipts in the State in 1983.

The 1980's also witnessed a readjustment in Maine's egg industry, though this was not as severe as for the broiler industry. Since 1979 egg production has declined slightly in contrast to a previous period of rapid growth. The egg industry continues to rank as one of Maine's top 3 commodities in terms of cash farm receipts.

Maine markets its broilers and eggs locally, throughout New England, in the mid-Atlantic states, and exports eggs to Canada and the Far East. Combined cash farm receipts for broilers, eggs, chickens and turkeys totalled $123.3 million in 1983, representing 30% of all cash farm receipts for that year.

EGGS

Maine's egg industry is the largest in New England, accounting for 46 percent of the region's production. Nationally, we are ranked 18th in production. Within Maine, the egg industry generates 25 percent of total cash farm receipts.

Maine's egg industry is one which is highly concentrated. Although the Census of Agriculture reports 975 farms with laying hens in 1982, only 137 of these had 100 or more layers. More significantly, there were only 85 farms with 10,000 or more layers, and these accounted for 97 percent of the flock. In fact two thirds of all layers are concentrated in just 10 large farms each with 50,000 or more layers.

Brown eggs, which have traditionally been preferred in New England, dominate Maine production. This regional preference to some degree buffers the Maine industry from its southern competitors which produce largely white eggs. Nevertheless, pressure continues to grow from these southern competitors attempting to gain a greater share of the northeast market.

In 1983, 1.4 million eggs were produced in Maine, yielding cash farm receipts totalling $94.0 million. This represented 76 percent of poultry farm receipts, and 23 percent of all cash farm receipts for that year.

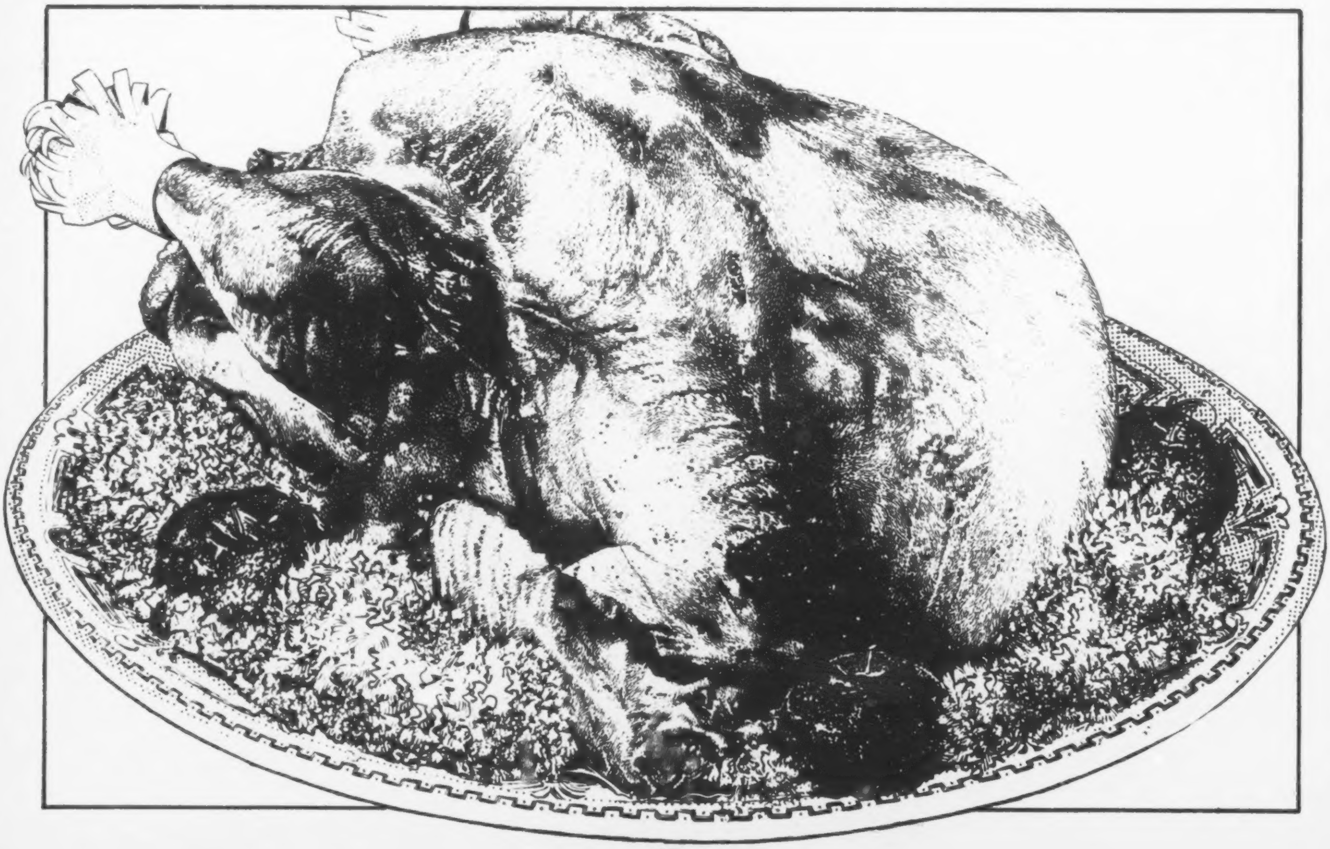
COMMERCIAL BROILERS

Maine's broiler industry, once supporting 5 major processors and approximately 350 growers, now is dominated by a single processing company in Waldo County supporting less than 100 growers. In1982, the Census of Agriculture reported sixty-nine farms with sales of 100,000 birds or more, which accounted for 93 percent of all broiler sales.

A total of 20 million broilers were sold from Maine farms in 1982, as compared to 69 million in 1978. Cash receipts for broilers in 1982 and 1983 are estimated to have totalled between $20 and $25 million, accounting for roughly 20 percent of poultry farm receipts and 5 to 6 percent of all cash farm receipts.

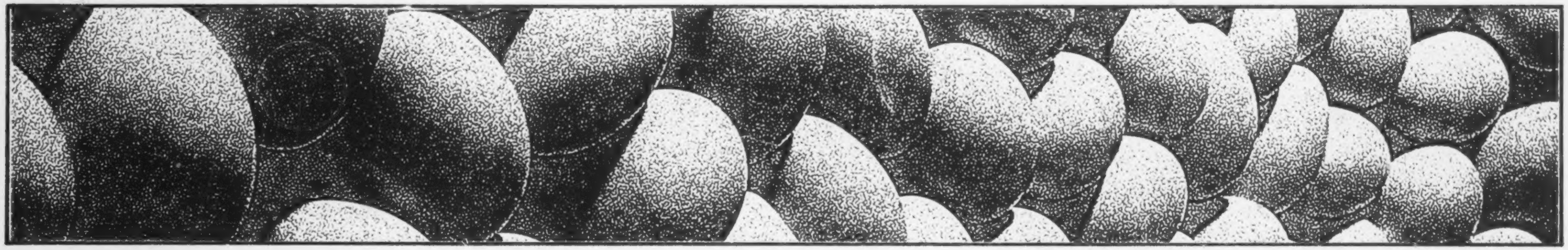
CHICKENS AND TURKEYS

The production of farm chickens and turkeys accounts for less than 4 percent of Maine cash farm receipts from poultry products. Most farm chickens are fowl from table egg operations marketed for use in processed products. Cash receipts from sales of chickens amounted to $3.3 million in 1983. Turkey production is characterized by small scale operations in Maine: the average number sold per farm was 33 in 1982. Cash receipts are estimated to have totalled less than $45,000 in 1982



EGGS: PRODUCTION, PRICE AND VALUE, MAINE, 1971 - 1983

Year	Eggs Produced	Egss Sold	Price Per Dozen	Cash Income From Farm Sales	Gross Income
	Millions		Cents	1,000 Dollars	
1971	1,368	1,366	41.3	47,013	47,082
1972	1,443	1,442	39.8	47,826	47,859
1973	1,549	1,548	60.1	77,529	77,579
1974	1,671	1,670	60.0	83,500	83,550
1975	1,708	1,707	63.7	90,613	90,666
1976	1,791	1,790	69.2	103,223	103,281
1977	1,849	1,848	66.0	101,640	101,695
1978	1,912	1,910	62.3	99,161	99,265
1979	1,913	1,911	68.7	109,405	109,520
1980	1,793	1,791	70.1	104,624	104,741
1981	1,607	1,605	81.1	108,471	108,606
1982	1,430	1,428	78.3	93,177	93,308
1983	1,395	1,393	81.0	94,208	94,163



EGGS: TOTAL PRODUCTION BY MONTHS AND ANNUAL, MAINE, 1971 - 1983

Month	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982[2]	1983
						Million							
December 1/	116	117	128	137	138	152	161	154	166	159	149		123
January	119	119	129	140	139	149	158	160	167	160	149	388	122
February	110	110	117	129	124	139	143	147	152	147	129		112
March	117	117	128	145	142	149	163	163	165	152	136		126
April	110	116	123	143	141	143	158	158	161	147	129	351	120
May	116	124	131	147	146	149	161	163	167	148	129		120
June	113	122	131	140	141	147	152	159	160	142	125		115
July	116	126	134	143	146	154	153	167	164	150	135	341	117
August	115	124	133	141	147	154	153	165	161	150	137		117
September	110	119	129	135	145	148	148	158	148	146	129		113
October	114	125	135	139	151	154	152	161	150	149	133	350	112
November	112	124	131	132	148	153	147	157	152	143	127		105
Annual	1,368	1,443	1,549	1,671	1,708	1,791	1,849	1,912	1,913	1,793	1,607	1,430	1,395

1/ Previous year

2/ 198[illegible] is reported by quarters

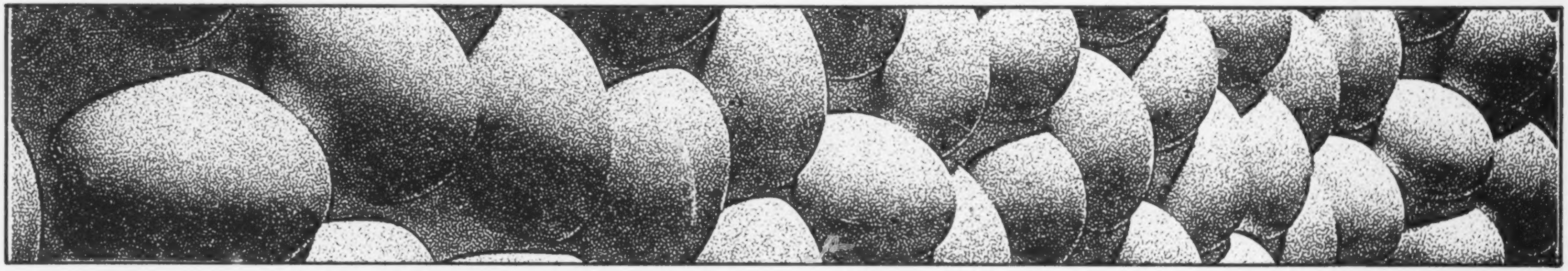
POULTRY: AVERAGE NUMBER OF LAYERS BY MONTH AND ANNUAL, MAINE, 1971 - 1983

Thousands

Month	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982 2/	1983
December 1/	6,144	6,021	6,380	6,424	6,787	7,169	7,543	7,198	7,555	7,315	6,919		5,589
January	6,157	6,050	6,379	6,575	6,786	7,182	7,440	7,523	7,625	7,311	6,972	6,069	5,596
February	6,139	5,958	6,321	6,680	6,751	7,205	7,373	7,653	7,733	7,097	6,720		5,481
March	6,047	5,895	6,259	6,790	6,784	7,133	7,420	7,628	7,618	6,806	6,396		5,417
April	5,974	5,953	6,191	6,844	6,784	6,995	7,431	7,650	7,540	6,737	6,226	5,512	5,275
May	6,021	6,072	6,208	6,714	6,751	7,050	7,292	7,586	7,520	6,562	6,175		5,203
June	6,050	6,129	6,253	6,615	6,717	7,236	7,116	7,551	7,528	6,529	6,156		5,181
July	6,019	6,128	6,210	6,589	6,784	7,368	7,111	7,650	7,505	6,711	6,366	5,369	5,129
August	6,049	6,188	6,349	6,556	6,885	7,427	7,130	7,685	7,423	6,910	6,402		5,116
September	6,049	6,126	6,462	6,556	6,954	7,441	7,125	7,685	7,140	7,106	6,177		4,985
October	6,048	6,152	6,470	6,588	7,024	7,418	7,125	7,595	7,000	7,076	6,039	5,495	4,970
November	6,050	6,326	6,429	6,654	7,084	7,472	7,080	7,595	7,218	6,893	5,918		4,893
Annual	6,062	6,083	6,326	6,632	6,841	7,258	7,266	7,583	7,450	6,922	6,372	5,611	5,235

1/Previous year.

2/1982 is reported by quarters.



EGGS: DAILY RATE OF LAY BY MONTHS AND ANNUAL, MAINE, 1971 - 1983

Percent

Month	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982 2/	1983
December 1/	61.0	62.8	64.6	68.6	65.8	68.5	68.8	69.0	70.7	70.1	69.5		72.6
January	62.5	61.4	65.2	68.9	66.0	66.8	68.5	68.8	70.6	70.6	68.9	71.0	70.3
February	63.8	63.9	66.0	69.0	65.7	66.5	69.5	68.8	70.0	71.4	68.6		73.0
March	62.4	64.3	65.8	68.9	67.6	67.3	70.8	68.8	69.9	72.0	68.6		75.0
April	59.4	65.2	66.2	69.5	69.4	68.0	70.9	68.9	71.2	72.7	69.1	69.2	75.8
May	62.0	66.1	68.2	70.5	69.8	68.0	71.1	69.3	71.7	72.7	67.4		74.4
June	62.4	66.5	69.7	70.4	70.0	67.5	71.1	70.2	70.8	72.5	67.7		74.0
July	62.1	66.5	69.7	70.1	69.5	67.3	69.6	70.4	70.5	72.1	68.4	69.0	73.6
August	61.5	64.8	67.8	69.4	69.0	67.0	69.1	69.4	70.1	70.0	69.0		73.4
September	60.8	64.7	66.4	68.5	69.3	66.5	69.3	68.7	69.3	68.5	69.6		73.6
October	61.0	65.5	67.4	68.0	69.3	66.8	68.9	68.2	69.1	67.9	71.0	70.0	72.5
November	61.9	65.1	68.1	66.3	69.5	68.3	69.1	68.8	70.3	69.2	71.5		71.4
Annual	61.8	64.8	67.1	69.0	68.4	67.4	69.7	69.1	70.4	70.8	69.1	69.8	73.1

1/Previous year.

2/1982 is reported by quarters

EGG-TYPE CHICKS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES, MAINE, 1971 - 1982

Thousand

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
1971	543	447	398	530	740	712	574	517	373	528	674	892	6,928
1972	848	445	595	892	898	793	696	889	794	806	747	637	9,040
1973	784	696	888	794	860	1,070	923	894	822	854	839	989	10,413
1974	930	983	1,040	1,100	1,162	927	1,012	941	1,086	1,109	1,122	1,010	12,422
1975	1,019	1,014	1,209	1,091	1,173	1,038	976	1,049	953	1,217	1,046	1,152	12,937
1976	1,028	1,336	1,442	1,332	1,400	1,267	1,222	1,045	1,245	1,176	1,211	1,145	14,849
1977	1,306	1,226	1,248	1,216	1,203	1,063	1,181	1,241	1,252	1,236	1,219	1,162	14,553
1978	1,133	1,012	1,156	1,027	1,109	1,175	1,180	930	957	1,139	1,124	1,039	12,981
1979	941	1,069	1,282	1,253	1,149	970	1,053	1,128	681	1,188	1,167	1,373	13,254
1980	1,256	1,077	1,027	942	1,056	898	1,014	1,190	970	1,057	857	1,036	12,380
1981	1,024	1,104	1,045	1,124	1,012	1,037	1,189	665	771	698	914	617	11,200
1982	561	699	930	1/	1/	1/	936	787	835	1/	1/	1/	

1/Combined to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

CHICKENS: INVENTORY, VALUE AND CLASSES ON FARMS, DECEMBER 1, MAINE, 1970 - 1983[1/]

Year	Hens and Pullets of Laying Age		Pullets Not of Laying Age				Value	
	Hens	Pullets	3 Months and Older	Under 3 Months	Other	All Chickens	Per Head	Total
				1,000 Head			Dollars	1,000 Dollars
1970	1,718	4,426	745	743	120	7,752	1.60	12,403
1971	1,745	4,276	864	940	120	7,945	1.65	13,109
1972	2,122	4,290	950	1,000	130	8,492	1.25	10,615
1973	2,149	4,229	1,360	1,388	130	9,256	1.85	17,124
1974	1,920	4,800	1,580	1,600	100	10,000	2.20	22,000
1975	3,495	3,613	1,764	1,731	85	10,688	2.15	22,979
1976	4,019	3,481	1,636	1,750	91	10,977	2.30	25,247
1977	1,700	5,300	1,416	1,525	144	10,085	2.20	22,187
1978	3,860	3,810	2,360	1,995	85	12,110	2.10	25,431
1979	2,209	5,155	2,138	1,575	113	11,190	2.05	22,940
1980	1,567	5,246	1,116	1,199	92	9,220	2.25	20,745
1981	2,200	3,700	1,530	750	40	8,220	2.35	19,317
1982	2,382	3,138	894	1,280	16	7,710	2.30	17,733
1983	1,585	3,344	964	782	13	6,688	2.55	17,054

1/Excludes commercial broilers

CHICKENS: INVENTORY
COUNTY DISTRIBUTION, MAINE, 1982

County	Chickens 3 Months Old or Older Inventory		Hens & Pullets of Laying Age Inventory		Farms by Inventory							
					1 - 3,199		3,200 - 9,999		10,000 - 19,999		20,000 or More	
	Farms	Number	Farms	Number	Farms	Number	Farms	Number	Farms	Number	Farms	Number
Androscoggin	51	3,642,034	47	(D)	38	669	1	(D)	1	(D)	7	(D)
Aroostook	84	(D)	84	13,093	83	(D)	—	—	1	(D)	—	—
Cumberland	91	370,417	84	203,269	80	3,069	—	—	—	—	4	200,200
Franklin	64	(D)	64	(D)	62	1,367	1	(D)	—	—	1	(D)
Hancock	56	1,528	51	1,388	51	1,388	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kennebec	90	794,009	79	388,890	60	2,016	3	22,000	8	120,540	8	244,334
Knox	27	280,045	26	(D)	13	(D)	—	—	8	121,214	5	135,500
Lincoln	45	91,000	43	90,950	40	950	—	—	—	—	3	90,000
Oxford	86	154,710	85	(D)	83	3,639	—	—	—	—	2	(D)
Penobscot	92	172,190	92	(D)	85	1,877	2	(D)	—	—	5	157,564
Piscataquis	29	555	29	505	29	505	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sagadahoc	28	207,928	27	(D)	22	396	2	(D)	—	—	3	120,201
Somerset	64	232,737	62	(D)	49	(D)	5	42,160	5	65,453	3	106,399
Waldo	63	314,705	60	264,635	47	(D)	2	(D)	5	89,758	6	163,080
Washington	56	230,672	55	(D)	49	990	—	—	2	(D)	4	157,060
York	90	675,437	88	(D)	82	10,174	2	(D)	1	(D)	3	(D)
Maine	1,016	7,232,238	976	5,765,318	873	32,542	18	129,986	31	463,965	54	5,138,825

Source: 1982 Census of Agriculture

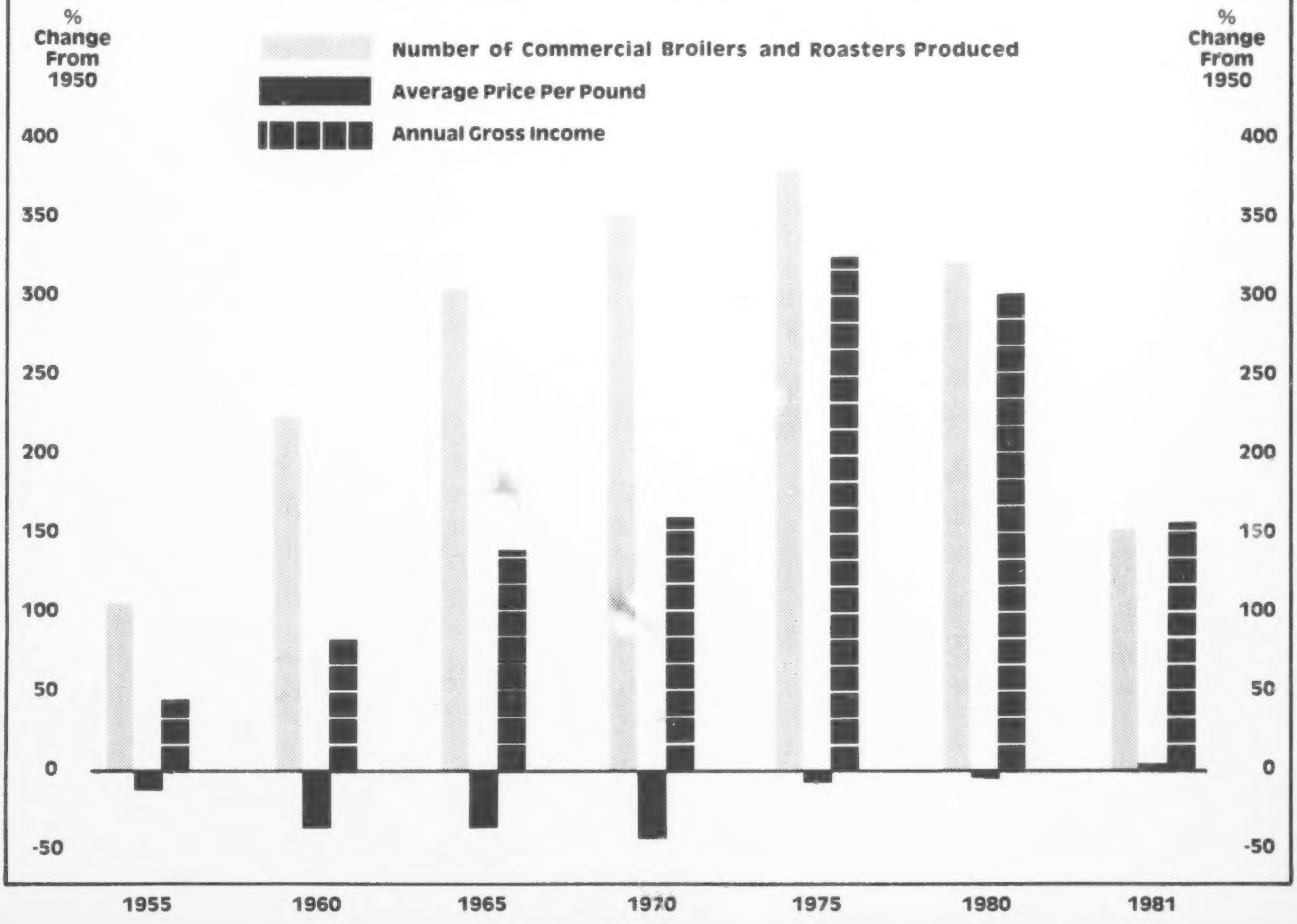
COMMERCIAL BROILERS AND ROASTERS — PRODUCTION AND INCOME, MAINE, 1950 - 1981[1/]

Year	Number Produced Thousands	Pounds Per Bird Pounds	Pounds Produced Thousands	Price Per Pound Cents	Gross Income Thous. Dollars
1950	16,916	4.4	74,430	27.5	20,468
1955	33,428	3.6	120,377	24.4	29,372
1960	54,148	3.9	211,177	17.7	37,378
1965	68,357	4.0	273,428	17.3	47,303
1970	76,068	4.2	319,486	16.2	51,757
1975	81,035	4.1	332,244	26.5	88,045
1976	86,659	4.1	355,302	23.3	82,785
1977	86,938	4.2	365,140	23.1	84,347
1978	87,895	4.2	369,159	25.0	92,290
1979	87,816	4.2	368,827	25.0	92,207
1980	71,696	4.3	308,293	26.5	81,698
1981[2/]	43,205	4.4	190,102	27.6	52,468

[1/] Beginning with 1970, marketing December 1 to November 30. Prior years on a calendar basis.

[2/] Information after 1981 is not available due to disclosure of individual operations.

PERCENT CHANGE FROM 1950 FOR THE NUMBER OF BROILERS AND ROASTERS, PRICE AND INCOME, MAINE, 1955 - 1981



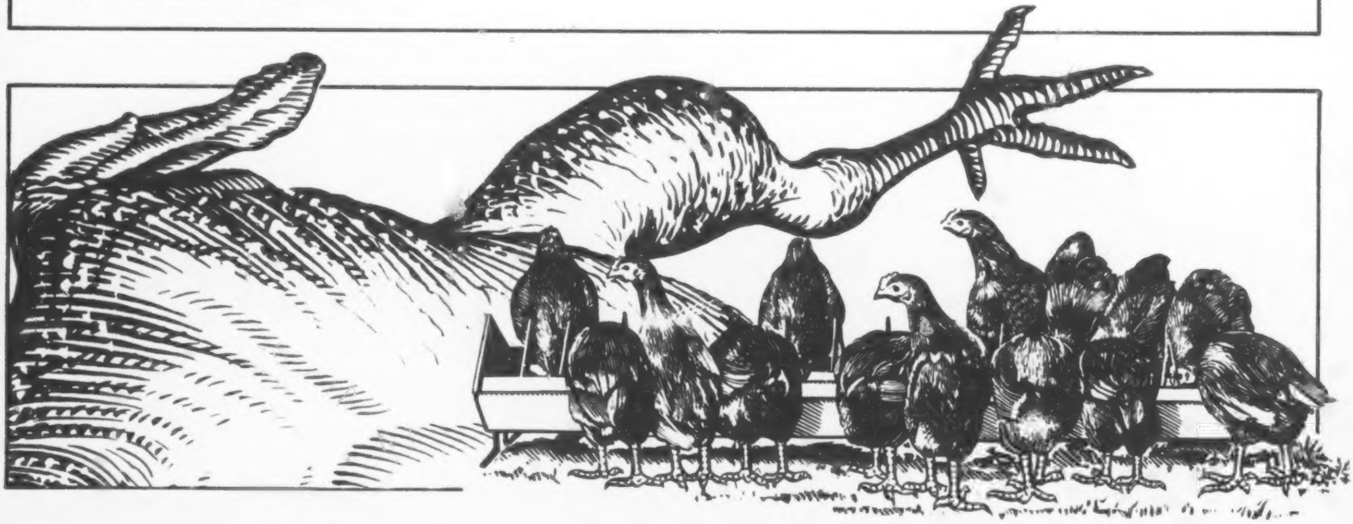
BROILERS: INVENTORY AND SALES
COUNTY DISTRIBUTION, MAINE, 1978 AND 1982

	Inventory[1/]				Sales[2/]			
	Farms		Numbers		Farms		Number	
County	1978	1982	1978	1982	1978	1982	1978	1982
Androscoggin	23	4	1,692,217	(D)	24	3	7,989,175	(D)
Aroostook	13	23	691	711	1	7	(D)	276
Cumberland	18	1	330,643	299	21	4	2,388,131	86
Franklin	12	8	368,991	(D)	10	3	1,781,000	(D)
Hancock	15	10	218,652	(D)	12	3	1,292,619	(D)
Kennebec	61	22	2,872,983	291,321	65	12	13,947,902	(D)
Knox	19	11	681,378	299,137	17	8	3,239,768	1,403,017
Lincoln	13	13	544,901	199	9	5	1,591,742	160
Oxford	19	17	544,186	422	12	3	3,071,801	90
Penobscot	22	22	542,788	(D)	13	6	2,537,502	478,064
Sagadahoc	9	5	351,253	(D)	8	1	1,860,093	(D)
Somerset	29	14	1,037,305	(D)	24	7	5,156,724	775,342
Waldo	86	57	3,842,331	2,509,822	98	70	21,932,320	15,306,386
Washington	10	16	(D)	496	5	8	(D)	355
York	23	17	458,631	(D)	18	5	2,346,836	(D)
Maine	374	253	13,497,257	3,306,637	337	145	69,135,035	20,061,324

1/Inventory as of December 31, 1982.

2/Sales occuring anytime during 1982.

Source: 1982 Census of Agriculture.



CHICKENS: PRODUCTION, DISPOSITION AND GROSS INCOME, MAINE, 1971 - 1983

	Number of Birds			Liveweight				
Year	Produced	Consumed	Sold	Produced	Consumed	Sold	Price Per Pound	Gross Income
		1,000 Head			1,000 Pounds		Cents	1,000 Dollars
1971	4,423	18	4,212	25,920	88	25,693	9.0	2,320
1972	4,934	16	4,371	29,767	74	27,100	9.5	2,582
1973	5,179	15	4,400	28,938	69	26,840	15.4	4,144
1974	6,140	15	5,381	35,223	69	32,286	10.3	3,332
1975	6,445	15	5,742	39,164	69	36,175	10.2	3,697
1976	6,604	15	6,300	41,485	69	39,690	13.3	5,288
1977	5,655	15	6,532	37,609	69	41,152	11.3	4,658
1978	8,040	15	6,000	45,437	69	37,800	12.3	4,657
1979	6,095	15	7,000	41,081	69	44,100	13.2	5,830
1980	4,700	15	6,655	34,506	69	41,927	8.3	3,486
1981	5,215	15	6,200	34,534	69	39,060	9.0	3,521
1982	4,398	15	5,150	29,040	69	32,445	8.0	2,602
1983	4,056	15	5,063	28,063	69	31,897	10.5	3,356

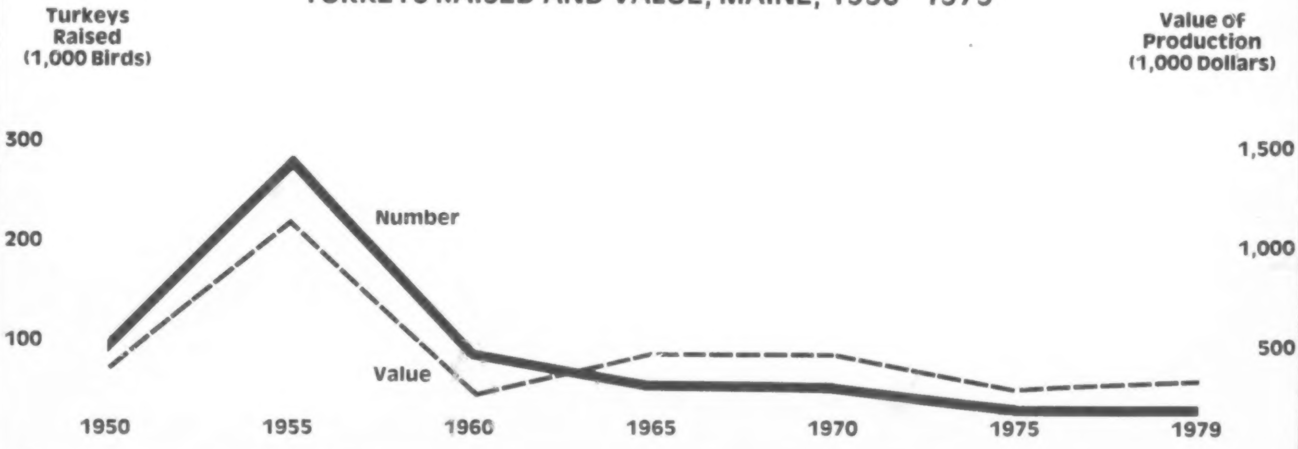
TURKEYS: PRODUCTION, PRICE AND VALUE, MAINE, 1950 - 1979[2]

Year	Turkeys Raised[1] Heavy	Turkeys Raised[1] Light	Number Produced	Pounds Produced	Price Per Pound	Value of Production
	1,000			1,000 Pounds	Cents	1,000 Dollars
1950	N/A		74	1,310	35.6	466
1955	156	103	258	3,535	32.8	1,159
1960	77	3	80	1,440	30.9	445
1965	48	0	48	950	30.0	285
1970	4	42	46	865	33.0	285
1975	3	3	6	114	58.0	66
1976	2	2	4	76	58.0	44
1977	3	1	4	79	56.0	44
1978	3	3	6	118	62.0	73
1979	3	3	6	118	65.0	77

1/The difference between the sum of the numbers of heavy and light breeds raised and the number produced is accounted for by death loss of mature turkeys.

2/Discountinued in 1980.

TURKEYS RAISED AND VALUE, MAINE, 1950 - 1979

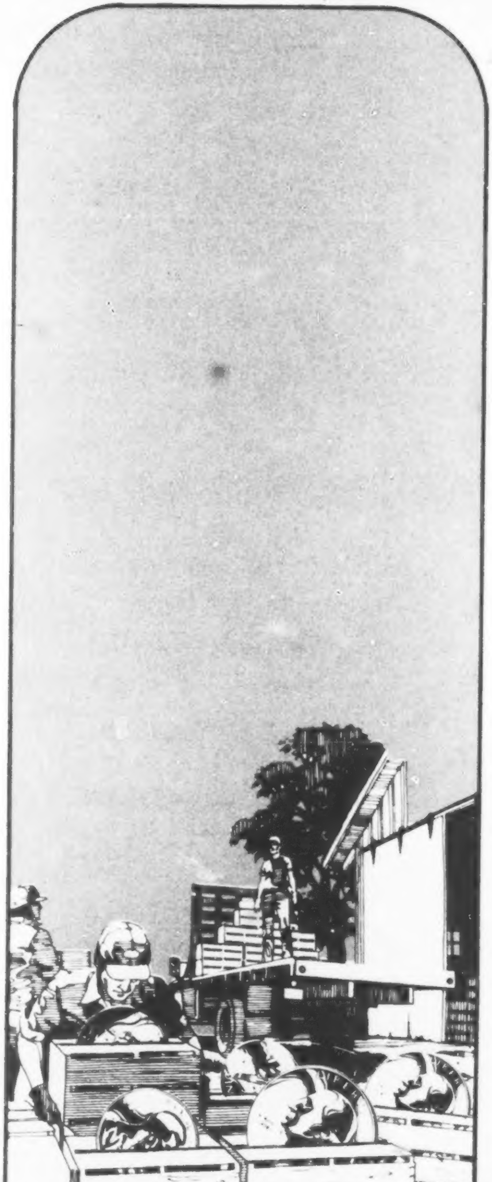


TURKEYS: INVENTORY AND SALES
COUNTRY DISTRIBUTION, MAINE, 1982 AND 1982

	Inventory				Sales			
	Farms		Numbers		Farms		Number	
County	1978	1982	1978	1982	1978	1982	1978	1982
Androscoggin	6	7	45	61	3	7	29	81
Aroostook	12	21	97	163	2	6	(D)	23
Cumberland	5	17	44	257	5	11	34	353
Franklin	4	14	29	272	1	10	(D)	272
Hancock	6	9	33	91	2	1	(D)	(D)
Kennebec	2	14	(D)	(D)	—	5	—	199
Knox	7	7	106	144	2	5	(D)	97
Lincoln	1	5	(D)	29	1	3	(D)	(D)
Oxford	9	24	208	130	6	7	102	28
Penobsoct	9	17	41	177	4	12	26	(D)
Sagadahoc	3	4	19	143	1	7	(D)	152
Somerset	13	16	87	115	4	8	13	49
Waldo	4	17	70	170	1	9	(D)	203
Washington	6	13	21	133	7	7	104	98
York	20	30	337	388	6	12	233	248
Maine	210	216	1,161	2,671	45	110	(D)	3,712

Source: 1982 Census of Agriculture

ECONOMIC INDICATORS



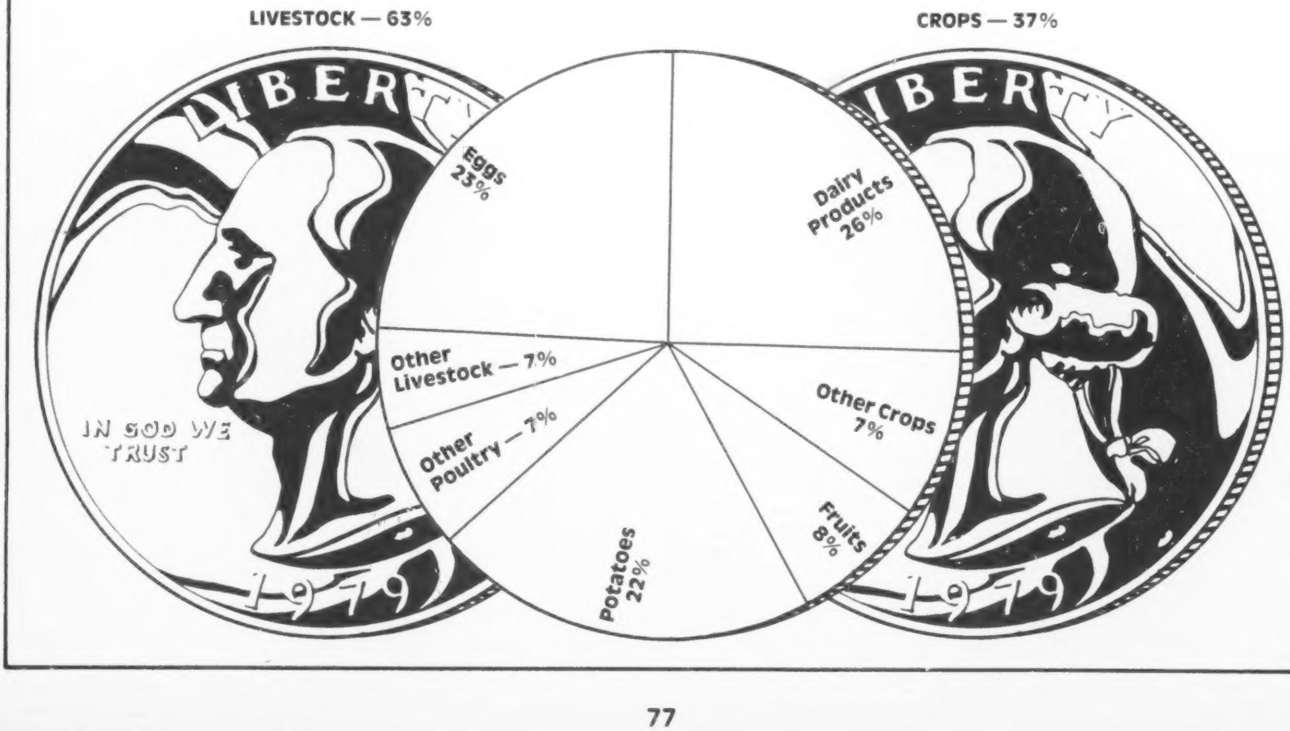
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

CASH RECEIPTS FROM FARM MARKETINGS, MAINE, 1979 - 1983

Commodity	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
			Thousand Dollars		
LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS					
Cattle and Calves	17,907	14,381	9,207	21,857	18,400
Hogs	1,177	1,713	2,419	1,539	742
Sheep and Lambs	229	340	292	468	413
Dairy Products	82,130	91,553	102,366	105,821	107,533
Chickens	4,328	3,480	3,515	2,596	3,349
Eggs	110,012	104,624	108,471	93,177	94,028
Miscellaneous Poultry	92,942	82,204	52,607	24,205	25,919
Miscellaneous Livestock[1/]	370	360	7,315	8,563	9,418
Total Livestock and Livestock Products	309,095	298,655	286,192	258,226	259,802
CROPS					
Hay	2,864	2,601	2,792	3,135	3,151
Oats	2,510	2,813	4,829	3,654	3,247
Potatoes	97,936	102,015	136,293	97,824	91,662
Miscellaneous Vegetables	6,562	5,923	5,804	6,166	5,832
Apples	9,748	11,996	14,472	15,779	13,648
Blueberries	6,336	8,056	9,198	18,680	16,522
Berries	1,300	789	790	1,035	800
Miscellaneous Fruits	98	46	56	56	54
Maple Products	143	79	235	194	156
Forest Products	4,743	4,067	6,250	6,808	7,000
Greenhouse and Nursery	6,555	6,555	6,567	7,500	7,770
Miscellaneous Crops[1/]	323	323	2,755	2,985	3,418
Total Crops	139,118	145,263	190,041	163,816	153,260
TOTAL RECEIPTS	448,213	443,918	476,233	422,042	413,062

[1/] New England Crop and Livestock Report Service methodology changed in 1981.

MAINE CASH RECEIPTS, 1983



MAINE: REALIZED GROSS AND NET INCOME FROM FARMING (Excluding Farm Households), 1975 - 1982[1] [2]

Item	1975	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
				Million Dollars			
Cash Receipts from Farm Marketing	366.2	420.7	409.4	448.3	438.8	466.3	408.2
Government Payments	2.2	2.1	3.7	5.5	3.4	2.3	2.3
Non-Money Income	22.0	2.6	5.3	5.4	9.0	13.2	9.0
Other Farm Income	4.0	6.4	2.3	2.9	2.9	3.5	3.8
Gross Farm Income	394.4	431.8	420.7	462.1	454.1	485.3	423.3
Farm Production Expenses	325.1	334.8	364.7	413.7	455.8	458.3	409.7
Realized Net Farm Income	69.3	97.0	56.0	48.4	-1.7	27.0	13.6
Net Change Farm Inventories	-12.0	20.1	19.0	5.4	2.2	25.7	14.8
Total Net Farm Income	57.3	117.1	75.0	53.8	0.5	52.7	28.4
Estimated Number Farms (000)	7.6	7.4	7.7	8.0	8.3	8.1	7.9
Average Net Farm Income (dollars)	7,539	15,824	9,740	6,725	60	6,506	3,595

Source: Economic Indicators of the Farm Sector-State Income and Balance Sheet Statistics, 1982; USDA, ERS.

1/Based on the 1974 Census of Agriculture definitions of a farm, which is a farm with sales of $1,000 or more (beginning with 1975).

2/USDA methodology for reporting economic indicators for the farm sector was changed beginning in 1977 to more accurately reflect income arising from agricultural operations. Specific changes are as follows:

NON-MONEY INCOME includes only the value of home consumption and excludes Commodity Credit Corporation loans and net rental value of farm dwellings.

OTHER FARM INCOME includes machine hire, custom work, recreational income, and rental value of hired laborers dwellings.

FARM PRODUCTION EXPENSES includes feed, livestock purchases, seed, fertilizer and lime, pesticides, fuel and oil, electricity and marketing charges as previously. Repair and operation expenses no longer include repair of operator dwellings. Insurance is also lower due to removal of the dwelling portion. Depreciation is lower also due to removal of dwellings and the household portion of assets such as motor vehicles. Similarly, business taxes are lower.

REALIZED NET FARM INCOME is the difference in Gross Farm Income and Farm Production Expenses.

NET CHANGE FARM INVENTORIES includes CCC stocks at market value

FARM BALANCE SHEET (Excluding Farm Households), MAINE, JANUARY 1, 1977 - 1983

Item	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983[7]
				Million Dollars			
Assets:							
Real Estate[1]	522.8	591.1	701.3	758.8	785.7	809.3	828.0
Livestock & Poultry[2]	67.1	66.0	92.0	107.3	121.6	125.9	111.3
Machinery & Motor Vehicles[3]	204.6	234.8	216.3	259.6	350.5	283.6	291.4
Crops[4]	100.7	82.3	93.1	97.2	167.9	109.5	84.7
Financial Assets	52.4	52.9	46.6	50.9	51.0	54.8	56.8
Total Assets	947.6	1,027.1	1,149.2	1,273.9	1,476.8	1,383.2	1,372.2
Claims:							
Real Estate Debt[5]	85.9	93.0	99.5	123.7	122.1	143.0	142.5
Non-Real Estate Debt[6]	109.1	116.1	161.0	190.2	204.6	215.0	224.1
CCC Loans	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0
Total Farm Debt	195.1	209.1	261.6	314.8	327.7	360.0	368.6
Equity	752.6	818.0	887.7	1,033.2	1,149.1	1,023.2	1,003.6

1/Excludes value of operator dwellings.

2/Excludes horses, mules, and broilers.

3/Includes only farm share value for trucks and autos.

4/All crops held on farms including crops under CCC and crops held off farms by farm operators.

5/Excludes debt on operator dwellings.

6/Excludes debt for non-farm purposes.

7/Preliminary.

MAINE: FARM PRODUCTION EXPENSES (Excluding Farm Households), 1975 - 1982[1/]

Current Farm Operating Expenses	**1975**	**1976**	**1977**	**1978**	**1979**	**1980**	**1981**	**1982**
Million Dollars								
Feed	113.9	125.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Livestock	15.9	15.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seed[2/]	5.1	10.9	243.6	256.0	282.6	299.8	303.8	300.2
Fertilizer & Lime	24.1	19.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Repairs & Operation of Capital Items[3/]	29.8	32.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hired Labor[4/]	27.4	29.7	33.5	41.4	50.6	45.4	52.2	61.8
Miscellaneous[5/]	42.4	45.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Current Farm Operating Expenses	258.6	279.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Depreciation[6/]	53.0	54.4	37.9	43.3	53.3	69.5	64.4	62.6
Taxes on Farm Property	8.1	8.6	7.6	9.8	8.7	10.6	11.7	12.2
Interest on Farm Mortgage Debt	6.1	6.8	12.3	14.5	19.4	24.7	27.5	30.9
Net Rent to Non-Farm Landlords[7/]	-.7	-.4	-.2	-.3	-.9	-.9	-1.2	-1.4
Total Production Expenses	325.1	348.7	334.8	350.2	413.7	455.9	458.4	466.3

1/Details may not add to totals because of rounding.

2/Includes bulbs, plants and trees.

3/Repairs and maintenance of buildings, repairs and operation of motor vehicles and other machinery, and petroleum fuel and oil used in the farm business.

4/Includes cash wages, perquisites, and (1951 to date) social security taxes paid by employers.

5/Includes binding, Federal crop insurance, containers, dairy supplies, electricity, greenhouse and nursery products, grazing fees, harness and saddlery, net insurance premiums (fire, wind and crop hail), irrigation, livestock marketing service (excluding feed and transportation), milk hauling, miscellaneous hardware (including blacksmithing), machine hire and custom work, miscellaneous livestock and poultry supplies, pesticides, small handtools, short-term interest, telephones (business share), veterinary services and medicines (plus insemination), and other miscellaneous.

6/Includes depreciation and accidental damage to farm buildings and depreciation of motor vehicles and other farm machinery and equipment.

7/Minus sign in states reflects a net income position rather than a net expense position.

FARM PRODUCTION EXPENDITURES, NORTHEAST[1] AND UNITED STATES, 1983

	Northeast		United States	
Expenditure[2]	Average Per Farm 3/	Total Expenditure 4/	Average Per Farm 3/	Total Expenditure 4/
	Dollars	1,000 Dollars	Dollars	1,000 Dollars
Total Farm Production Expenditures	50,551	8,553,100	55,521	131,301,819
Livestock & Poultry:	3,937	666,483	5,792	13,697,917
Cattle Purchased	1,280	216,685	4,209	9,954,172
Hogs & Pigs Purchased	135	22,917	397	939,040
Sheep & Lambs Purchased	8	1,383	153	361,924
Poultry Purchased	602	101,931	346	818,648
Other Livestock & Poultry	519	87,905	330	780,471
Other[5]	492	83,271	256	606,150
Farm Services:	5,964	1,009,671	9,691	22,918,341
Custom Hire	304	51,500	750	1,772,502
Veterinarian, Medicine & Services	526	89,030	343	812,109
Hired Transportation for Delivery to Farm	92	15,593	66	157,157
Insurance	965	163,413	941	2,224,326
Marketing Expenses (Crop & Livestock)	1,041	176,208	1,292	3,056,305
Miscellaneous Farm Business	1,033	174,912	880	2,080,094
Rent	1,064	180,122	5,264	12,448,054
Cash Rent	905	153,197	2,171	5,133,472
Share Rent	159	26,924	3,093	7,314,582
Equipment Leasing	74	12,602	156	367,794
Feed:	11,779	1,994,210	8,580	20,289,707
Grains	1,608	272,182	2,721	6,434,052
Hays & Forages	482	81,666	909	2,150,327
Mixed or Formula Feeds	9,322	1,578,264	4,487	10,611,206
Other Feeds, Additives & Ingredients	362	61,301	371	876,401
Pasture & Grazing Livestock	5	797	92	217,722
Wages & Contract Labor:	6,272	1,061,920	4,661	11,023,122
Cash Wages	5,190	878,744	3,701	8,752,328
Contract Labor	132	22,316	275	649,570
Total Perquisites Furnished	950	160,859	686	1,621,225
Interest:	3,724	630,501	5,880	13,905,083
Farm Real Estate	2,771	469,166	3,351	7,925,424
Operating Loans[6]	953	161,335	2,529	5,979,659
Landlord Farm Real Estate	42	7,101	250	591,093
Fertilizer, Lime & Soil Conditioners:	2,737	463,405	3,546	8,386,797
Custom Applied Fertilizer	626	106,034	1,182	2,794,386
Not Custom Applied Fertilizer	1,739	294,477	1,925	4,553,547
Lime & Soil Conditioners	343	58,118	151	357,783
Fuels & Energy:	3,807	644,515	4,042	9,558,793
Gasoline — Delivered Bulk to Farm	802	135,783	818	1,934,959
Gasoline — Purchased at Service Station	269	45,458	299	707,740
Diesel Fuel	848	143,588	1,331	3,148,489
Fuel Oil and Kerosene	330	55,872	52	122,475
L.P. Gas	122	20,732	280	663,241
Natural Gas	145	24,534	144	341,235
Motor Oil, Grease & Special Fluids	127	21,500	173	408,290
Electricity (Excluding Irrigation)	1,090	184,615	687	1,624,669
Electricity for Irrigation	10	1,739	248	585,608

See Footnotes

Source: Farm Production Expenditures, 1984; Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

FARM PRODUCTION EXPENDITURES, NORTHEAST[1] AND UNITED STATES, 1983 (Continued)

Expenditure[2]	Northeast		United States	
	Average Per Farm[3]	Total Expenditure[4]	Average Per Farm[3]	Total Expenditure[4]
	Dollars	1,000 Dollars	Dollars	1,000 Dollars
Farm & Motor Supplies:	3,569	604,179	3,097	7,324,060
Motor Vehicle Operating Cost Other Than Fuels	1,693	286,585	2,109	4,988,677
Miscellaneous Farm Supplies	1,129	191,177	707	1,672,711
Marketing Containers	747	126,418	280	662,672
Building, Fencing & Farm Improvements:[8]	1,761	298,057	1,957	4,628,859
New Building Construction & Remodeling	829	140,407	875	2,068,244
Building Maintenance & Repair	389	65,809	219	518,274
Fencing Expenses	75	12,741	147	346,985
Maintenance and Repairs (Other)	130	21,961	252	595,514
New Construction Improvements (Other)	276	46,668	447	1,056,531
Tractors & Self-Propelled Machinery:	898	151,977	1,694	4,005,601
Tractors	709	119,959	1,102	2,606,156
Tractors, New	331	55,958	570	1,347,430
Tractors, Used	378	64,001	532	1,258,726
Self-Propelled Machinery	189	32,019	592	1,399,445
Other Farm Machinery, Implements & Livestock Equip.:	1,662	281,330	1,449	3,426,304
Farm Machinery Not Self-Propelled	1,148	194,281	1,042	2,464,286
Dairy, Poultry & Other Livestock Equip.	311	52,579	219	518,458
Repair & Maintenance Livestock Equip.	204	34,470	188	443,560
Seeds & Plants Purchased:	1,319	223,367	1,478	3,494,495
Seed for Field Crops and Small Grains	613	103,814	1,034	2,445,698
Taxes:	1,543	261,249	1,200	2,837,617
Farm Real Estate	1,305	220,940	994	2,351,072
Other Property Tax[6]	238	40,309	206	486,545
Landlord Farm Real Estate	443	74,960	690	1,631,400
Autos, Trucks & Other Vehicles:[9]	765	129,534	1,000	2,365,851
Autos	124	20,985	169	399,404
Trucks	519	87,921	717	1,695,045
Trucks, New	436	73,844	582	1,376,407
Trucks, Used	83	14,078	135	318,638
Agricultural Checmicals:[7] [10]	802	135,833	1,448	3,425,055
Pesticides for Crops & Crop Storage	737	124,820	469	1,108,614
Pesticides for Livestock, Poultry & Buildings	56	9,461	10	23,850
Unallocated Other Expenses:	12	2,029	6	14,217

1/ Includes eleven states: Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennslyvania, Rhode Island and Vermont.

2/ Farm share.

3/ Total expenditure divided by number of farms.

4/ Totals may not add, due to rounding.

5/ Excludes veterinarian fees, medicine and breeding fees.

6/ Includes landlord expenditures.

7/ Landlord expenditure included only in total.

8/ "All Other Improvements" included in total only.

9/ "Other Vehicles" included in total only.

10/ Includes seed treatments.

PRICES PAID BY FARMERS FOR FEED, BY MONTHS, MAINE, 1978 - 1983

Item And Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Dollars Per Ton												
Chick Starter												
1979	175	176	180	182	184	185	205	200	200	200	195	200
1981	235	230	225	225	225	220	220	215	205	200	195	195
1983	184	187	190	195	200	200	200	215	230	230	230	230
Broiler Grower												
1979	180	182	186	186	190	190	210	205	205	210	200	200
1981	240	235	230	235	240	240	240	235	230	225	215	215
1983	195	198	205	210	215	215	215	230	240	240	240	240
Laying Feed												
1979	144	145	149	150	152	153	165	162	160	165	160	162
1981	200	195	190	190	190	190	190	187	180	177	173	173
1983	163	168	172	175	177	177	177	190	195	194	193	193
Dairy Feed												
16% Protein												
1979	153	155	156	152	152	154	166	158	160	168	168	170
1981	210	210	200	205	210	210	205	200	190	192	192	192
1983	177	176	177	179	182	179	179	185	195	200	205	205
18% Protein												
1979	158	160	161	157	157	159	172	165	167	175	175	180
1981	215	215	205	210	215	210	210	205	200	205	200	200
1983	184	184	187	182	184	180	179	185	195	205	210	210
20% Protein												
1979	161	163	164	160	160	162	175	168	170	177	177	182
1981	220	220	210	215	220	220	215	210	205	205	205	205
1983	188	187	188	185	187	183	183	190	200	210	220	220
Dollars Per Hundredweight												
Bran												
1979	8.60	8.80	8.90	8.90	8.80	8.90	9.50	9.00	8.90	8.90	8.90	9.20
1981	11.50	11.50	10.50	10.50	11.00	11.00	10.50	10.00	9.50	9.50	9.50	10.00
1983	9.70	9.70	9.80	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	11.00	12.00	12.00
Middlings												
1979	8.50	8.60	8.70	8.30	8.30	8.30	9.20	8.60	8.60	8.90	9.00	9.20
1981	11.00	11.00	10.00	10.50	11.00	10.50	10.00	10.00	9.80	10.00	10.50	10.50
1983	9.70	9.50	9.50	9.80	10.00	9.70	9.70	10.00	10.50	11.00	12.00	11.00
Cornmeal												
1979	7.80	7.90	8.20	8.30	8.50	8.60	9.40	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.20	9.10
1981	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.00	9.50	9.20	9.30
1983	8.80	8.90	9.10	9.20	9.40	9.70	9.80	10.00	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Soybean Meal—44%												
1979	14.50	14.50	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	16.00	15.00	14.50	15.00	14.50	15.00
1981	18.00	17.50	17.50	18.00	18.00	17.50	17.00	17.00	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.50
1983	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	16.50	17.00	17.00	17.50	17.00
Molasses												
1979	5.80	5.90	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.10	6.40	6.40	6.40	6.60	7.20	7.00
1981	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.80	9.50	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	8.70	8.50
1983	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.10	8.10
Stock Salt												
1979	5.60	5.60	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.60	5.70	5.80	5.80	5.80	6.00	6.00
1981	8.00	7.70	7.70	7.70	7.90	8.00	8.00	8.70	8.70	8.00	8.50	8.20
1983	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.50	9.20	9.20	9.20	10.00	10.00	10.00	11.00	10.50

MISCELLANEOUS TABLES

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER: CONSUMPTION BY KIND AND PLANT NUTRIENTS, MAINE, 1965 - 1982

	Kind of Fertilizer				Primary Nutrients		
Year Ended June 30	Mixed Fertilizer	Primary Nutrients Materials	Secondary & Micro-Nutrients	Total Fertilizers	N	Available P_2O_5	K_2O
				Tons			
1965	170,763	8,014	28	178,805	17,001	21,451	21,902
1970	137,448	6,473	3	143,924	16,400	19,135	20,099
1975	112,445	12,213	339	124,997	14,929	16,316	16,972
1976	114,486	9,490	436	124,412	14,364	17,307	17,338
1977	113,861	10,263	1	124,125	14,253	17,046	16,856
1978	103,874	9,321	135	113,330	13,346	15,003	16,673
1979	101,240	8,785	3	110,028	13,571	14,713	15,120
1980	92,778	8,525	212	101,515	12,607	13,278	13,612
1981	88,011	12,907	27	100,945	13,589	12,646	13,041
1982	84,827	9,377	0	94,204	12,205	12,361	12,731

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER: CONSUMPTION OF PRINCIPAL GRADES, MAINE, 1976 - 1983

For Year Ending June 30

	1976		1977		1978		1979		1980		1981		1982		1983	
Analysis	Rank	Tons	Rank	Tons	Rank	Tons	Rank	Tons	Rank	Tons	Rank	Tons	Rank	Tons	Rank[2]	Tons
15-15-15	5	4,921	7	4,099	6	3,939	3	7,038	4	7,512	4	7,512	3	8,522		7,496
15- 8-12	3	6,609	3	6,626	4	5,982	6	5,320		1/		1/		1/		2,650
14-14-14	2	14,079	2	12,254	2	13,723	2	15,232	2	16,973	2	16,973	1	23,839		25,591
12-15-15		1/		1/	10	2,460	5	6,994	5	5,146	5	5,146	4	6,568		6,155
12-12-12	7	4,446	4	6,372	3	6,967	4	7,013	3	9,933	3	9,933	—	—		—
10-20-10	10	2,763	8	2,790	8	2,679	8	2,595	6	2,456	6	2,456	5	2,076		2,120
10-15-15	1	50,273	1	52,757	1	45,325	1	34,787	1	26,722	1	26,722	2	21,654		16,753
10-10-10	4	5,201	5	5,225	5	4,630	7	3,512		1/		1/		1/		2,817
8-12-16	6	4,671	6	4,963	7	3,368	10	2,229	10	1,569	10	1,569		1/		1,030
5-10-10	9	2,910	10	2,689	9	2,531	9	2,585	7	2,366	7	2,366	6	1,952		1,428

1/Data not available for grades ranked higher than 15 (ranking refers to relative consumption in the State).

2/Not available.

UNITED STATES: CIVILIAN PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF MAJOR FOOD COMMODITIES, 1974 - 1981[1]

Commodity	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
		Pounds						
Meats:	151.2	143.7	152.8	152.2	146.9	144.9	147.7	145.2
Beef	85.6	87.9	94.4	91.8	87.2	78.0	76.5	77.2
Veal	1.9	3.4	3.3	3.2	2.4	1.7	1.5	1.6
Lamb & Mutton	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4
Pork	61.8	50.7	53.7	55.8	55.9	63.8	68.3	65.0
Fish (edible weight):	12.1	12.2	12.9	12.7	13.4	13.0	12.8	13.0
Canned	4.7	4.3	4.2	4.6	5.0	4.8	4.5	4.8
Poultry Products:								
Eggs	36.1	35.2	34.2	33.9	34.5	35.2	34.6	33.6
Chicken (ready-to-cook)	40.7	40.1	42.7	44.1	46.7	50.6	50.1	51.7
Turkey (ready-to-cook)	8.8	8.5	9.1	9.1	9.2	9.9	10.5	10.7
Dairy Products:								
Cheese (excluding cottage)	14.6	14.3	15.7	16.1	17.0	17.2	17.6	18.2
Condensed & evaporated whole milk	5.6	5.3	5.0	4.3	4.2	4.1	3.8	4.1
Fluid milk & cream (product weight)	262.3	266.8	263.6	259.9	257.2	253.2	249.7	245.7
Ice Cream (product weight)	17.4	18.5	17.9	17.5	17.4	17.1	17.3	17.2
Fats & Oils — Total fat content	52.4	52.3	54.8	53.0	54.6	55.8	55.8	56.9
Butter (actual weight)	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.3
Margarine (actual weight)	11.1	11.0	11.9	11.4	11.2	11.2	11.3	11.2
Lard	3.2	2.8	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.5
Shortening	16.9	17.0	17.7	17.2	17.8	18.4	18.2	18.5
Other edible fats & oils	19.8	19.9	21.5	21.0	22.1	22.4	22.7	23.5
Fruits:								
Fresh	76.4	80.8	82.8	79.5	79.0	80.8	85.7	87.3
Citrus	26.6	28.4	28.1	25.5	25.7	23.8	28.1	24.6
Noncitrus	49.8	52.4	54.7	54.0	53.2	57.0	57.6	62.7
Processed:								
Canned fruit	19.3	19.0	18.6	19.0	17.9	17.8	17.4	16.4
Canned juice	13.0	14.6	14.5	13.6	16.5	16.9	16.7	19.1
Frozen (including juices)	12.0	14.0	13.6	14.0	12.5	12.6	13.0	12.7
Chilled citrus juices	5.2	5.6	6.1	5.7	6.0	5.4	5.8	4.2
Dried	2.4	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.1	2.6	2.4	2.4
Vegetables:								
Fresh[2]	91.6	90.3	91.3	93.6	95.4	96.4	99.0	97.1
Canned (excluding potatoes)	52.9	51.9	53.0	53.1	51.8	53.2	49.8	45.9
Frozen (excluding potatoes)	10.1	9.6	10.1	10.2	10.7	11.2	10.4	11.3
Fresh potatoes	45.5	51.6	48.5	51.5	49.4	56.6	53.6	47.1
Frozen potato products	13.1	13.7	14.6	15.7	17.2	17.7	16.9	18.2
Sweetpotatoes[3]	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.3	4.5	4.6	3.9	4.1
Grains:								
Wheat flour[4]	111	114	119	116	115	117	117	117
Rice	7.5	7.6	7.1	7.5	5.7	9.4	9.4	11.0
Other:								
Coffee	9.6	9.2	9.4	6.9	7.9	8.5	7.8	7.7
Cocoa	3.0	2.6	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.9
Peanuts (shelled)	6.4	6.5	6.2	6.3	6.8	6.8	5.5	6.1
Dry edible beans	5.0	6.6	6.2	6.2	4.8	4.4	4.3	4.1
Melons	17.0	17.2	18.3	19.1	19.8	18.9	16.9	19.0
Sugar (refined)	95.6	89.1	93.4	94.2	91.4	89.3	83.7	79.4
Corn sweeteners[5]	25.6	28.8	31.9	35.3	39.2	43.3	48.9	55.0

1/Quantity in pounds, retail weight, unless otherwise shown. Data on calendar year basis except for dried fruits, fresh citrus fruits, peanuts, dry beans and rice which are on a crop-year basis, and eggs which are on a marketing-year basis.

2/Commercial production for sale as fresh produce.

3/Table stock and processed.

4/White, whole wheat, semolina, and durum flour.

5/Fructose and glucose.

Source: Food Consumption, Prices, and Expenditures, USDA, ERS

ESTIMATED PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF FOOD IN MAINE

Commodity	Production (1,000 lbs.)	Consumption[1] (1,000 lbs.)	% Imported for Maine Consumption[2]
Food Group Totals			
Milk	670,000	653,589	42
Meat	6,066[3]	175,017	97
Fish	145,640	26,802	0
Poultry	54,000	51,803	0
Eggs	209,803	29,419	0
Potatoes	3,201,000[4]	65,406	0
Vegetables	60,309[5]	169,548	78
Fruit	117,699[6]	163,705	85
Flour, Cereal	na	65,174	100
Bakery Products	na	109,662	100
Juices	na	129,166	100
Soups	na	15,880	100
Sweets, Sugar	270	46,719	99
Fats, Oils	na	39,124	100
Nuts, Condiments	na	25,495	100
Baby Food	na	14,792	100
Beverages	na	216,259	100

% Imported, Basic Food Groups (Milk, Meat, Fish, Poultry, Eggs, Vegetables, Fruit, Flour, Cereal, Bakery) 60

% Imported, All Foods 70

Commodity	Production (1,000 lbs.)	Consumption Fresh (1,000 lbs.)	Consumption Processed (1,000 lbs.)	Production as % of Consumption
dry beans	2,000	—	1,673	120
cabbage	2,960	7,456	—	40
lettuce	1,300	24,190	—	5
peas	20,000	555	7,590	246
celery	na	6,216	—	—
cucumbers	1,464	8,733	—	17
onions	na	8,999	—	—
beets	800	133	2,970	26
cauliflower	312	2,072	—	15
corn	11,892	4,377	8,807	90
turnips	1,800	276	—	652
other[6]	na	5,441	15,453	—
Fruit[7]				
citrus	na	45,406	622	—
apples	80,010	21,773	4,200	308
strawberries	1,398	5,873	775	21
bananas	na	24,666	—	—
cherries	na	1,440	552	—
cantaloupes	110	9,707	—	1
melons	na	19,179	—	—
peaches	30	3,755	2,893	0
pears	127	3,602	1,586	2
grapes	40	888	—	5
pineapple	na	1,673	1,739	—
plums	19	419	—	5
other berries	35,965	419	555	3,693
raspberries	40	—	—	—
blueberries	35,925	—	—	—
other, mixed[6]	na	—	6,263	—

na — not available

Commodity	Production (1,000 lbs.)	Consumption Fresh (1,000 lbs.)	Consumption Processed (1,000 lbs.)	Production as % of Consumption
Food Group Breakdown				
Milk				
fluid	459,000 [8]	332,780	—	138
processed	211,000 [9]	—	320,809 [10]	66
Meat				
beef[11]	4,297	100,191	—	4
pork[12]	855	24,512	19,558	2
veal[13]	600	2,384	—	25
lamb[14]	314	2,182	—	1
luncheon	na	—	22,871	na
Poultry, Fish				
poultry	54,000[15]	51,803	—	104
fish	145,640[16]	18,806	7,996	543
Eggs[17]	209,803	29,419	—	713
Potatoes[4]	3,201,000	53,517	5,717	5,404
Vegetables[5]				
spinach	329	1,596	2,008	9
other greens	na	200		
broccoli	3,000	4,200	2,561	44
peppers	168	4,400	—	4
carrots	2,100	8,943	—	23
pumpkin	1,120	1,576	2,571	199
squash	8,244			
tomatoes	1,438	12,810	10,216	6
asparagus	10	2,750	141	0
lima beans	na	133	486	—
snap beans	2,139	1,430	8,587	21

1/Consumption (defined as food purchased, not home produced, for consumption) estimated for Maine using "Food Consumption: Households in the Northeast, Spring 1977" USDA Human Nutrition Information Service NFCS 1977 - 78 Report No. H-2 and 1980 population of Maine from the U.S. Census of Population, U.S. Department of Commerce.

2/Indicates portion of food purchases which can not be supplied by Maine production; assumes in-state consumption of Maine produced commodities with the residual exported. In practice the local in-state market is not necessarily the primary market for Maine produced food, so that more is actually imported for consumption than the figures indicate. For example, Maine consumers purchase not only Maine apples but others imported for sale from other states, although Maine produces three times as many apples as are consumed in Maine.

3/Sum of consumption of beef, pork, veal, and lamb (see notes 9 - 12).

4/Production used as food.

5/Estimated from acreage reported in the 1978 Census of Agriculture — Maine, by U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Census; and estimated yields from statistics in the USDA Crop Reporting Board publication — "Vegetables — 1981 Annual Summary" (Dec. 1981), and from "Planning for Change" by Forest French and Edward Micka, University of Maine Cooperative Extension Service Bulletin 643 (June 1981).

6/Includes other fresh produce not listed; other processed includes mixed products and certain listed commodities for which data on amounts consumed in processed form are combined and reported as "other."

7/Production of minor crops from 1978 Census of Agriculture; blueberries and apples as reported by New England Crop and Livestock Reporting Service.

8/Includes milk sold out of state used as fluid milk.

9/Includes milk produced in Maine and processed out of state. Approximately 54 million pounds are actually processed in Maine.

10/Converted to fluid milk equivalent, except cream; butter not included.

11/Includes all steers, 10% of bulls, and cull beef cows (estimated by number of beef cow replacements reported in January 1982), all of a size class of 500 lbs. or more. It does not include cull dairy cows or heifers. Assumes average liveweight of 1,100 lbs. (average weight at slaughter in New England in 1980). Retail weight estimated as 42 percent of liveweight.

12/1982 hog marketings (2,850,000 lbs.) adjusted to retail weight. Assumes 70% waste.

13/Industry estimate.

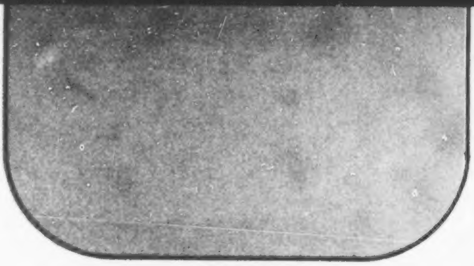
14/1982 lamb marketings (no. head X average liveweight in New England) adjusted to retail weight. Assumes 50% waste.

15/Estimated production X 2.7 lb. average retail weight.

16/1980 fish landings in Maine

17/1981 egg production (1.6 billion) converted to lbs. (assumes 30 dozen case weights 47 lbs.)

Source. Maine Department of Agriculture, July 28, 1983.



1984 COMMODITY UPDATE

APPLES

The 1984 apple crop is estimated at 1.9 million cwt., a 5 percent decline from the 1983 production. Heavy spring rains throughout New England during bloom, followed by extremely dry summer months, resulted in mostly medium sized fruit with some loss to scab. Cool temperatures later in the season promoted good coloring in the fruit, with harvesting conditions excellent through early October.

DAIRY

Milk production from Maine farms totaled 726 million pounds in 1984, down slightly from 1983's production of 741 million pounds. The average number of milk cows in Maine during 1984 was 59,000 head, up 2,000 from the previous year.

In 1984, the new Milk Pool established by the 111th Legislature to provide greater equity in milk prices paid to Maine producers went into effect. Since its enactment, the Pool has been challenged and upheld in the State Supreme Court. Another suit is pending in Federal Court.

WILD BLUEBERRIES

Maine's 1984 wild blueberry crop is estimated at 24 million pounds, 46 percent below the 1983 record production. Reduced harvested acreage and yield kept the 1984 harvest below earlier expectations. Many acres intended for harvest in August were left unraked due to low prices. Extremely wet conditions during pollination significantly reduced fruit set in many areas. The 1984 crop was of good to excellent quality.

Maine farmers expect to receive an average of 25 cents per pound when final payments are received for blueberries sold for processing, a 12 cent drop in price from the previous year, and half the 1982 price. Like 1983, a strong U.S. dollar made Maine blueberries more expensive overseas, limiting exports again in 1984.

BROCCOLI

Commercial broccoli production in Aroostook County totaled 10 million pounds in 1984, compared to 4.5 million pounds in 1983. Accounting for this dramatic increase in production is a 222% increase in acreage planted, 2,000 acres in 1984 compared to 900 acres in 1983.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Egg production in 1984 at 1.4 billion eggs, was down 12% from 1983 and the lowest since 1971. Average number of layers was 5.2 million in 1984, a 19% decline from the previous year's 6.4 million.

The December 1, 1984 inventory of chickens (excluding broilers) totaled 7.4 million birds, 9.5% up from the December 1, 1983 total.

In 1984 the outbreak in several nearby northeastern states of avian influenza, a highly contagious poultry disease, generated serious concern in the Maine poultry industry. In response, the 111th Legislature created a poultry control disease fund as a contingency against the possible spread of the disease to Maine.

POTATOES

The 1984 Maine potato crop is estimated at 21.4 million cwt., down 5 percent from the 1983 crop, and the lowest production level since 1939. Heavy rains in May caused extensive flooding, eliminating 5,000 acres from production, a 5% loss from planted acreage. Growers harvested 89,000 acres, the lowest harvested acreage in Maine since 1903, with yields averaging 240 cwt. per acre.

Canadian potato imports continued to pressure Maine's industry in 1984, with a 36 percent increase in tablestock imports and a 42 percent increase in seed potato imports. This pressure appears to be growing and prompted recent USDA quality inspections of Canadian potato imports.

1984 CASH FARMS RECEIPTS, January - September (million $)

	1983	1984
Crops	109.2	136.7
Livestock	184.1	188.5
Total	293.3	325.1

1984 CROP PRODUCTION

	Production (1,000's)	Yield / Acre	Value ($1,000)
Potatoes (cwt)	21,360	240	101,460
All Hay (tons)	410	1.86	33,620
Alfalfa Hay (tons)	70	2.60	—
All other hay (tons)	376	1.85	—
Oats (bushels)	2,240	56	3,360
Corn for Silage (tons)	442	13.0	12,730
Maple Syrup (gals) 1/	58	232	
Apples (42 lb. units) 2/	1,714	11,679	
Blueberries (lbs) 2/	24,000	6,750	
Broccoli (lbs)	10,000	5,000	—

1/ Maine Producers: 10,000 gallons; Canadian producers in Maine: 48,050 gallons

2/ Preliminary

1984 DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS

	1st 1/	2nd 1/	3rd 1/	4th 1/	Annual 1/
Milk (million lbs.)	182	183	182	179	726
Eggs (million)	114	117	116	104	1,355

1/ Annual cycle: 1st quarter, Dec. - Feb. 2nd quarter, Mar. - May. 3rd quarter, June - Aug. 4th quarter, Sept. Nov.

1984 LIVESTOCK INVENTORY AND VALUE

	Inventory (1,000 head)		Value ($/head)	Total Value ($1,000 dollars)
Cattle	148	(Jan. 1, '84)	550	81,400
Sheep	17	(Jan. 1, '84)		
Hogs	8.8	(Dec. 1, '84)	86	757
Milk Cows	59	(Aver. Annual)		
Chickens	7,440	(Dec. 1, '84)		